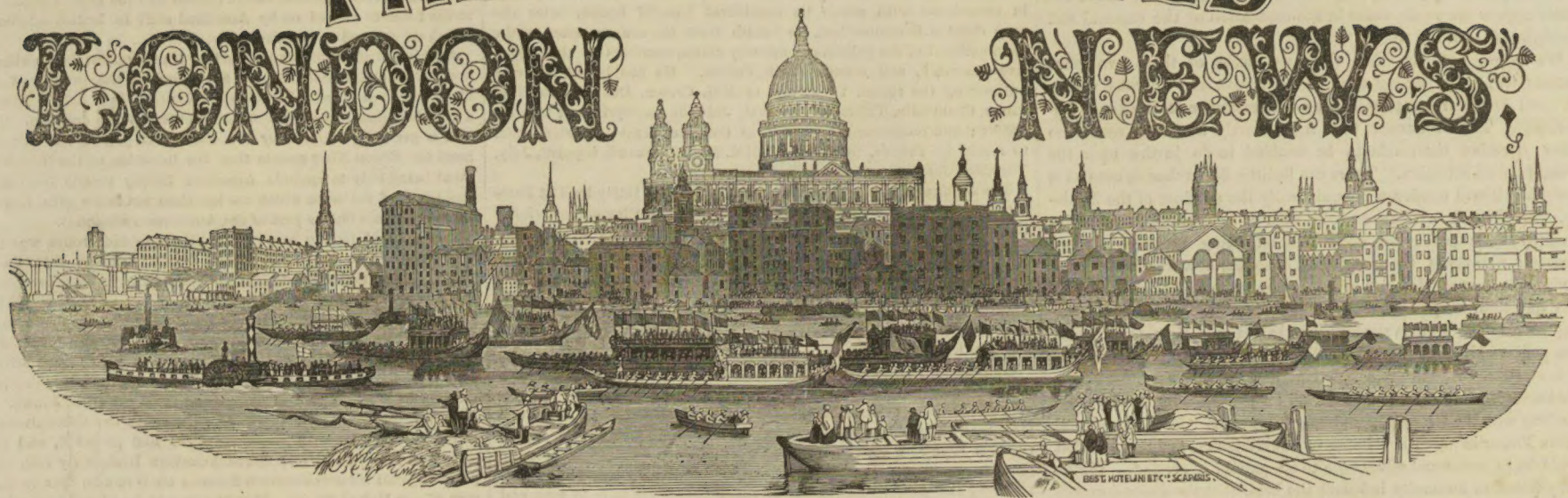


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES, AND THE DISPUTE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

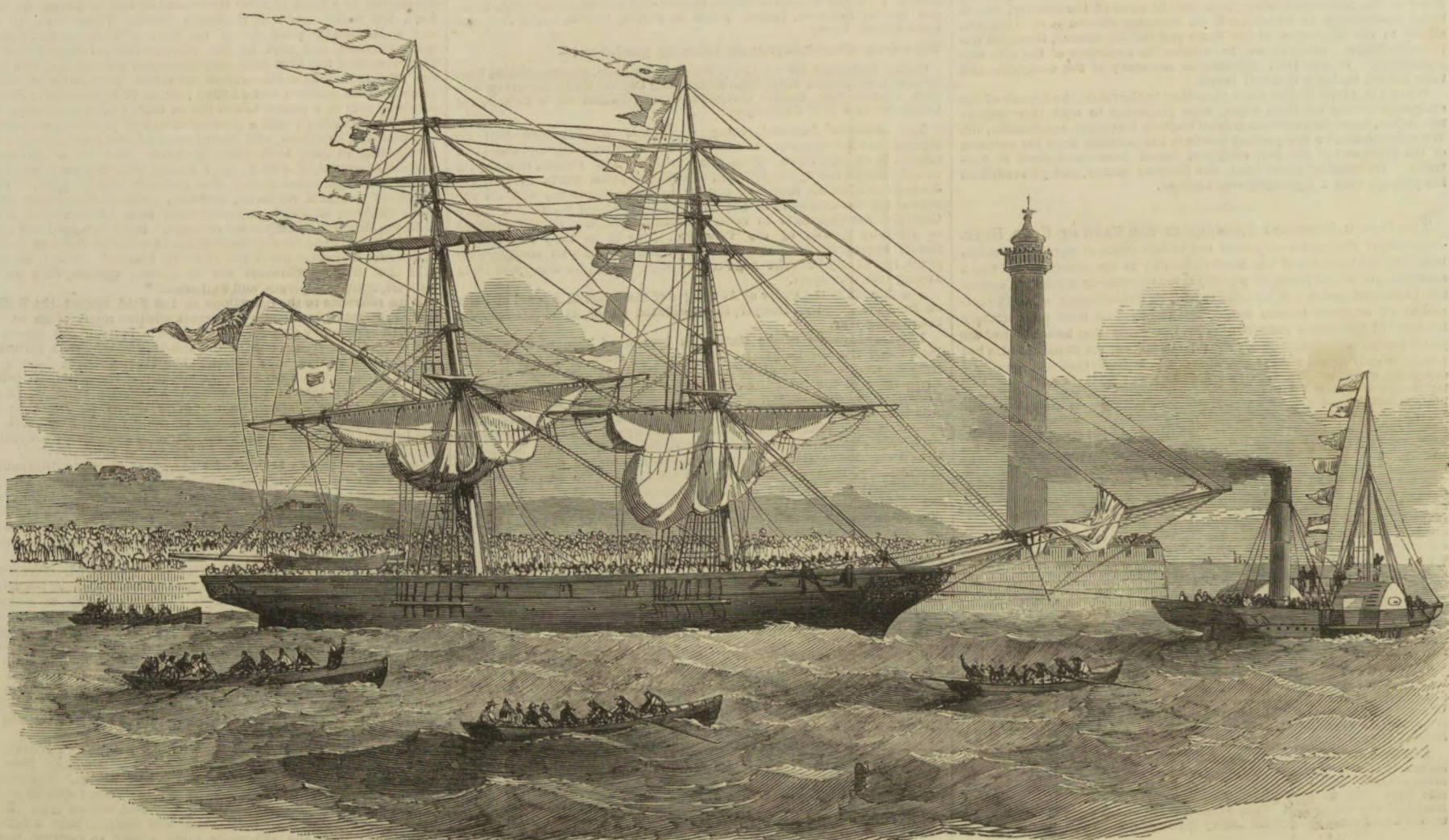
AN unfortunate difference has arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America. The subject of dispute is the "right" or "liberty," whichever it may be, of the American fishermen to fish in the waters of the Bay of Fundy. The American fishermen and their Government plead that the Bay of Fundy is free sea—open to all the world; that if any portion of it be reservable, it is only that portion which extends three miles around the coast of the British territories of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The British Government insists, on the other hand, that the whole bay, to the north of a line drawn on the map from the extreme south-west to the extreme south-east of the British possessions, is strictly British; that the Americans have no rights whatever in it or over it, except such as are stipulated by treaty; that, if they have been allowed to fish in it, it has only been by favour and on sufferance; and that circumstances have arisen which render it necessary that the liberty formerly accorded should be restricted. Hereupon issue has been joined. The subject is not a new one, for it has been debated with more or less of earnestness between the two Governments ever since the declaration of American independence. It has only been of late years that the British Government has been even partially awakened to the importance of establishing and maintaining its own rights, not only in these, but in other North American waters; and it has only been since the Derby Administration came into power that measures have been taken which have unfortunately wounded the pride of a great and sensitive nation, and led to a state of feeling on the other side of the Atlantic which is very much to be deplored.

The history of this untoward business, from the first to the last, is a very simple one. In the year 1783, when the British Government recognised the independence of the United States, the conditions on which the citizens of the new Republic were to be allowed to carry on the deep-sea fisheries in British waters were definitively arranged. By the treaty of that year, as originally

drawn up, the Americans were to enjoy the "right" of fishing in the waters of Newfoundland and other British seas. The British Government objected to acknowledge a right, and the word "liberty" was substituted. This was an essential difference. It is not necessary to reproduce the conditions upon which this liberty was conceded to the Americans. The war that broke out between the two nations led to the abrogation *de facto* of this treaty, and in 1818 a negotiation upon a fresh basis was commenced. By the new treaty of that year—the terms of which are now in dispute—the American Government once for all consented to be permitted to fish in British waters, upon certain conditions, thus waiving the question of right altogether, and acknowledging the supremacy of Great Britain in her own seas. There still remained the question of what was or what was not a British sea. The Americans, as before stated, always contended, that under the treaty of 1818, the Bay of Fundy was as free to them as the Atlantic or any other ocean, provided they did not fish within three miles of the British shores. The British, on the other hand, as invariably insisted that northwards from the two southern extremities of the bay it is a *mare clausum*, and as much British as Windermere or Loch Lomond. But Great Britain has unwisely neglected her own fisheries in that sea, as well as in the equally if not more valuable fishing stations of Newfoundland and Labrador; while not only the Americans but the French have been fully sensible of the wealth to be derived from them, and of their additional value, as nurseries of able and experienced seamen for their respective navies. The governors of the various British colonies have been powerless to enforce the rights of the mother country while the home Government has hitherto been supine, indifferent, and negligent. The consequence is that the Americans as well as the French have profited by our folly and *laches*. The French secured to themselves by treaty the right to fish and to cure the produce along the coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to Cape St. John; while the Americans, more favourably situated, turned their attention more particularly to the Bay of Fundy, where for upwards of a quarter of a century they have made encroachments, almost unquestioned, and until within the last few months unmolested. The lapse of so long a

time has seemed to the American fishermen and their Government to constitute a legal right; and when at the eleventh hour the Administration of Lord Derby has deemed it just, in a sudden fit of vigour or of zeal, to seize the American fishing vessels employed in what they consider their legitimate trade, a state of feeling has been produced in America, which is very lamentable, but very natural, and not in the least degree surprising.

Upwards of 2000 American vessels, employing more than 30,000 seamen, were engaged in a trade, of which the value is estimated at the present time to amount to 12,000,000 dollars, when Lord Derby and his Colonial Secretary, Sir John Pakington, resolved to cut the Gordian knot of a difficult subject by ordering a British fleet to capture American fishing vessels found in the Bay of Fundy. No proper and timely notice appears to have been given to the American Government of the determination of Great Britain to enforce her legal rights in this or in any other way. The Americans were utterly unprepared for violence, and the seizure of two of their vessels but a few weeks ago, under express instructions, fell like a thunderclap upon the Union. A cry of war has been raised. A considerable party in the States desires nothing better. America is young, rich, powerful, and ambitious; and it would flatter the vanity of many Americans if Great Britain could be punished for what is generally looked upon as an unjust aggression. But without reference to the opinions of any party in America, the people of Great Britain will consider this question with calmness, and without prejudice. Indeed, it may be said that public opinion has already pronounced itself in an unmistakeable manner against the precipitancy of Lord Derby and Sir John Pakington, and against the uncourteous and unusual mode of their procedure towards a nation that supposed itself to be at peace with us. That great and prosperous nation speaks our language, and is flesh of our flesh, and if the interesting relationship of blood and lineage, and common traditions, customs, and sympathies, existing between them were not sufficient to maintain the closest amity; a reason more than sufficient might be found in the fact that the interests of civilisation, religion, and humanity imperatively require that they should be united in the most



DEPARTURE OF "THE LIZZIE WEBBER," THE FIRST EMIGRANT STEAM-SHIP FROM SUNDERLAND TO AUSTRALIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

fraternal and enduring alliance. But Lord Derby has rashly imperilled all this. He has gratuitously wounded the honor of a great and free nation; made this country act unjustly in a cause that is possibly a just one, and with unlucky perversity made the better appear the worse cause in the estimation of the rational and impartial all over the world.

We hope, however, that the good sense of these two great nations will prove strong enough to prevent the unlucky vigour of Lord Derby from assuming any unnecessary and factitious importance. The Parliament that must shortly assemble needs no other question than this to be enabled to do justice upon the present Administration. There can be little doubt that as soon as it assembles it will condemn unequivocally the conduct of the Minister, who at such a time and in such a wanton mode, so unnecessarily endangered the good understanding between the two foremost nations of the world. If America, however, requires a victim, the approaching fall of the Derby Administration upon this very question, if upon no other, will supply it. We do not anticipate that any serious rupture will, in the meantime, take place. The public opinion of Great Britain would not tolerate a war in such a cause. At the same time common prudence suggests that this nation should once for all come to a positive and final understanding with the United States upon this subject. "Free Trade" and "Free Fisheries" are the solution of the difficulty, and it is one that would be of reciprocal advantage to all parties interested. Whilst every friend of humanity indulges the hope that the dissension will be but temporary, and that it will, on its close, produce a permanent good understanding between these two mighty brothers, the people of Great Britain may be excused for hoping, in addition, that a more correct appreciation by the Government of this country of the immense resources which we have so long and so unwisely neglected in the seas of North America will result from it.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The *Morning Herald* of Monday has the following statement on this subject, which, as that paper is regarded as the organ of the Government, is presumed to emanate "from authority":—

In reference to a question which naturally at this moment absorbs the public attention both in England and in the United States the facts are as follows:—

Her Majesty's Government have made no new claims on the United States, and have withdrawn no concessions made to that Government. No renewal of the long-vested question respecting the Bay of Fundy has been mooted. Lord Aberdeen's concession of 1845, respecting that arm of the sea (guarded as it was by his Lordship by an assertion of our rights over the whole bay), remains where it was. The disputed interpretation of the technical terms of the treaty of 1818 remains where it was. All that has been done by the Government is to strengthen our squadron on the coast of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to defend a right which the United States do not, and never did, dispute—namely, that of retaining exclusively in our possession the water within three miles of our shores from the encroachments of both French and American fishermen; and the American vessel, the *Coral*, alluded to, was seized within a quarter of a mile of our own coast. Our squadron is now no larger than the French one on the same coasts.

Our rights, that which demands the respect of all nations of the globe—are acknowledged by international law; and if for many years our successive Governments have neglected to protect their fellow-subjects as France and the United States always protect theirs, both in America and in the Channel, we can only be grateful to our present Ministers for repairing their fatal supineness.

We shall return to this subject, upon which, both here and across the Atlantic, the public have been most grossly misinformed and misled.

EMIGRATION FROM SUNDERLAND.

The sailing of an emigrant ship from Sunderland for Australia, the first that ever left that port for the Pacific, took place on the 31st ult., under very interesting circumstances.

So vast an assemblage of persons, and so brilliant and exciting a scene had not been witnessed in Sunderland since the opening of the Dock as was presented at the moment of the brave vessel, freighted with her living cargo, leaving the harbour.

The new vessel is a splendid clipper brig, named the *Lizzie Webber*, built by Mr. Pile, of Sunderland, and commanded by Captain Rowntree; her registered tonnage being only 213 tons. On the 31st she moved out of the south dock into the roads outside of the harbour, having on board emigrants for Australia. She is understood to be the first of a line of emigrant ships from Sunderland to the gold regions. Many of the passengers being from distant parts of the country, and it being market-day at Sunderland, an immense concourse of strangers, added to the spectators of the town and neighbourhood, thronged the piers, docksides, seabanks, &c., to witness the departure of the ship and passengers. It was truly affecting to see many of the emigrants and their friends taking a farewell leave.

When the *Lizzie Webber* came to anchor in the roads, the friends of the emigrants having bid them adieu, were preparing to take their departure, when, upon the announcement of Captain Rowntree, commander, Mr. Wright addressed a few parting words to the company upon the occasion of the departure of the first emigrant vessel from Sunderland to Australia. On Sunday, about noon, she weighed anchor, and proceeded on her passage with a light south-west breeze.

THE DUTCH EMIGRANT FARMERS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

—THE CHIEF PRÆTORIUS.—Amongst the various details of news received this week from the Cape, one of the most interesting is the announcement that a convention, or federal treaty, of a highly important character, has been entered into by General Cathcart, in his capacity as High Commissioner, with the community of emigrant farmers settled beyond the Vaal river (the northern boundary of the Orange river Sovereignty), whereby they have acquired the position of an independent state. By this convention, the terms of which had been previously agreed upon at a meeting of the Assistant Commissioners and a deputation of the principal farmers, headed by their elected Commandant, Prætorius—the inhabitants of the trans-Vaal country are guaranteed "the right to manage their own affairs, and govern themselves according to their own laws," without interference or encroachment from the British Government. They are assured that "it is the fervent desire of the British Government again to establish free trade and an amicable understanding with the emigrant farmers inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit, these territories." It is agreed that this non-interference and free trade shall be reciprocal; that trade in gunpowder with the natives shall be peremptorily prohibited on both sides; that no slavery shall be allowed north of the Vaal river; that the British Government repudiate all alliances with coloured tribes north of the Vaal river; that escaped criminals shall be mutually given up, if required; that certificates of marriage issued by competent officers be held valid; and that, with the exception of criminals and debtors "every person now in possession of any landed property residing within the British territory shall have full liberty and power to dispose thereof, and to remove unmolested beyond the Vaal river, and to and fro." His Excellency has formally ratified this convention, in a proclamation expressing his trust "that the freedom which the emigrants are thus permitted to exercise may result in lasting friendship with the British Government, neither entertaining past prejudices, nor adopting former causes of quarrel;" assuring them that "he is, on the contrary, most anxious, should it be in his power, to contribute to their welfare by promoting religion and education amongst them."

Lamentable accounts have been received of the mortality among the inhabitants of the trans-Vaal territory, arising from a contagious disease peculiar to the country, which has this season assumed an unusual degree of virulence. Upwards of 300 of the settlers have been cut off in one locality. The disease, it is said, is very rapid in its operation, generally ending in death within a few hours of its appearance.

EXPLOSION OF A GUNPOWDER-MILL BY LIGHTNING.—At nine o'clock on Friday evening, August 6th, one of Kames and Co.'s gunpowder-mills, at Cowall, in Argyleshire, was struck by lightning, and exploded with terrific force. The whole of the building was completely destroyed, but, fortunately, no one was injured. This, we believe, is but the third instance on record of a catastrophe to a powder mill by the electric fluid.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has seen fit this week to relax the stern policy, in accordance with which he considered himself bound, after the *coup d'état* in December last, to banish from the country some of the most eminent of the politicians, military chiefs, members of the Legislative Assembly, and journalists in France. He has issued a decree authorising the return to France of MM. Creton, Duvergier de Hauranne, Chambolle, Thiers, de Remusat, Jules de Lasteyrie, and General Laidet; and removing the sentence of temporary exile, or interdiction to reside in France, in favour of MM. Michel Renaud, Signard, Joly, Theodore Bac, Belin, Besse, and Milotte.

The *Moniteur* announces that as the conferences lately held at Paris between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Plenipotentiaries of Belgium have not led either to a renewal of the old treaty of December 13, 1845, or to a new arrangement; and as the treaty in question expired on the 9th inst., the commercial relations between France and Belgium have now fallen under the regulations of the general tariff. According to the *Debats*, however, a provisional treaty, continuing the present to the end of the year, will be signed, and the Belgian Chambers will be convoked for the express purpose of passing the new treaty.

Commercial negotiations with Holland have been renewed.

The approaching fête to-morrow (Sunday), in honour of the reorganised National Guard, has excited much attention. Letters from Paris state that preparations for the festive display are on a grand scale. In the Champs Elysées a great number of workmen are engaged in erecting fountains on both sides of the roadway, and in cutting trenches for distributing the water. The basins of the fountains are to be in zinc, and the wood-work stuccoed. There are to be two falls of water in each fountain, one from a considerable height. The electric light playing on the water, it is expected, will produce a great effect. In the centre of the Rond-Point a temporary pedestal destined to receive the equestrian statue of the Emperor is erected. The pedestal has been covered with stucco, with bassi-relievi on it. Stands have been raised on the Quai de Billy, to afford a view of a grand naval combat which a frigate, stationed in the Seine, is to maintain against some steamers; and in the neighbourhood of the Chamber of Deputies frames and other works are being erected for the fireworks, which are to be of the most magnificent and brilliant kind. Fourteen young females have been selected to receive dowries on the occasion of the fête. The marriage contracts are to be signed at the Hotel de Ville, in presence of the Prefect of the Seine; and the marriage ceremony, both civil and religious, to be performed on Saturday (this day).

In the departments petitions to the Senate continue to be numerous, signed, praying a restoration of the Empire. One in course of signature at the Meuse, says:—"Penetrated with gratitude for the services rendered by the Prince Louis Napoleon, who saved society on the 2d of December, and who since he has been at the head of the French nation has each day the more merited of the country, call on the Senate to propose the advent to the Imperial throne of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte."

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains nearly three columns of names of soldiers who have had conferred on them the Cross of the Legion of Honour, or the new medal.

The President's marriage, it is rumoured, is deferred; but from what cause is not assigned.

M. de Persigny, having gone for a few days to Dieppe, in order to recruit, after a slight indisposition, the duties of his office as Minister of the Interior have been confided *ad interim* to M. Magne, Minister of Public Works.

The personal *entourage*, or immediate household attendance on the Prince President, has of late assumed so imposing and regal a character that it forms quite a prominent feature in the *Almanach National*, which is compiled or edited by no less personages than MM. Guizot and Scribe, who have, within the past week, presented a copy of the work to Louis Napoleon. The President's establishment consists of the civil and military household. The former consists of the following officers:—

Government of the Palace: General Vaudrey, governor; Count Napoleon Lepic, sub-governor. Prefect of the Palace: Baron Yvelin de Beville, colonel of engineers; Captain Merle, sub-prefect. Cabinet: M. Mocquet, private secretary of the Prince; M. Albert de Dalmas, sub-chief of cabinet. Library: M. Lefevre-Desmiers, librarian of the Elysée and Tuilleries. Equeries: Lieutenant Colonel Emile Fleury, first equerry; Baron de Pierres, second equerry. Venerie: Colonel Edgar Ney, capitaine des chasses, head huntsman. Marquis de Toulougeon, first lieutenant des chasses, second huntsman. Ceremonies: Count Felix Baglioni, master of the ceremonies, introducer of ambassadors; M. Feuillet de Conches, deputy master of the ceremonies. Intendance of the Household: M. Charles Bure, intendant-general; M. Maigne, sub-intendant. Office for Charitable Aid: Dr. Conneau, director; M. Penpin, sub-director. Privy Purse: M. Charles Thulin, treasurer. Medical Aid: Dr. Conneau, head physician; Dr. Andral, consulting physician; Dr. Robert de Lamballe and Dr. Baron Hippolyte Larrey, consulting surgeons; Dr. Tenain and Dr. De'aroque, jun., physicians of the household.

The military establishment consists of eleven aides-de-camp, and eleven orderly officers. The following are the names of the former:—

General Roguet, first aide-de-camp; General Vaudrey, General Canrobert, General de Cotte, General de Goyon, General de Montebello, General de Lourmel, General Espinasse, Colonel Yvelin de Beville, Colonel Edgar Ney, and Lieutenant Colonel Fleury.

The orderly officers comprise the following gentlemen:—

Captain Excelmans (of the navy), Commandant Lepic, Commandant de Toulougeon, Commandant Favé, Captain Méneval, Captain Merle, Captain de Berkeim, Captain Petit, Captain Cambrils, Captain Tascher de la Pagerie, and Lieutenant de la Tour d'Auvergne.

The *Almanach National*, being apparently apprehensive that its readers may not comprehend what some of these titles signify, takes the trouble to explain them. Thus, the Prefect of the Palace, it states, is to superintend the lighting, firing, provisions, plate, linen, liveries, &c. He is to exercise an incessant control over the expenses, and all the menial persons employed in the household are under his orders. The Capitaine des Chasses is to order everything relating to the hunting or shooting parties of the President. He is to keep the various forests appropriated to the President's amusement well stocked with game, lest at any time the head of the State might be disappointed in finding sufficient sport.

The Council of the Order of Advocates of the Court of Appeal of Paris on Monday elected M. Berryer, the celebrated orator, as its *batonnier* for the ensuing year.

The inauguration of the statues in bronze of Bernardin de Saint Pierre and Casimir Delavigne took place on Sunday at Havre. The statues, executed by David (d'Angers), are set up in the Place François I., in front of the principal entrance to the Museum. The Académie Française had deputed MM. de Salvandy and Alfred de Musset to represent that body at the ceremony, but M. Salvandy was prevented from attending by a sudden indisposition. The arts and sciences were respectively represented by the Count de Nieuwerkerque and M. Michel Chevalier. When the statues were uncovered in the presence of the municipality, M. A. de Musset made a brief speech, in which, alluding to the unexpected absence of M. de Salvandy, who was to have made the speech, he said he could not venture to dilate upon the graceful tenderness of the author of "Paul and Virginia," or the manly genius and pure style of Casimir Delavigne without study and reflection. M. Ancelot, of the Academy, read some verses composed for the occasion. Count de Pélleport, a relative of Bernardin de St. Pierre, thanked the town of Havre for the honour done to his ancestor.

The postal service between Paris and Strasbourg will soon be definitively organised. The mail train will leave Paris every evening at half-past seven, and arrive at Strasbourg at twenty-five minutes past eight next morning.

A clandestine powder manufactory has been discovered at Izien, near St. Etienne. The Procureur of the Republic has arrested several men in consequence, but it is believed that the powder was destined for the supply of poachers, and not for any political object.

The Government has received despatches from Cayenne, dated the 13th of July. The penal colony was in a perfectly satisfactory state, and, notwithstanding the number of convicts, which then amounted to 1900, the sanitary report was very favourable.

Michel Ney, the grandson of Marshal Ney, and son of General the Duke of Elchingen, has entered the 7th Dragoons as a volunteer. The young dragoon is only in his 18th year.

The *Emancipation*, of Brussels, states that General de Lamercière, having been forced to quit Prussia, will fix his residence at Hamburg.

UNITED STATES.

From New York, under date the 31st ult., we learn that almost the sole topic of interest noticed in public was the misunderstanding between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, relative to the fisheries carried on by American craft in British colonial water, which we referred to last week.

Nothing of any moment had further transpired on the question except that Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, had, on the occasion of a visit to his mansion at Marshfield, delivered a speech, in which he advocated in a very belligerent tone the American view of the question. The same tone is generally adopted by the New York papers, while on the other hand the *Boston News* asserts that the intention of the British Government being only to exclude American fishing vessels from those bays and inlets of the coast which are less than six miles wide, there will be an acquiescence on the part of the American authorities.

The general feeling among the best-informed circles was that the matter would be amicably settled, notwithstanding that the United States steam-fragate *Mississippi* and other vessels had been ordered to the fishing-grounds, under Commodore Perry. The *New York Herald* asserts that the President disapproves of Mr. Webster's views upon this subject. Two more schooners had been seized by the British ships. An anchorage duty of 6d. per ton had been demanded by the British upon all United States fishing vessels. Fourteen ships of war (English) were cruising on the ground, four more being fitted out at St. John's.

At Washington a rumour was prevalent that the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives had prepared, and intended shortly to report, a British North American Reciprocity Bill, expressly providing that the north-eastern fisheries shall remain open to the fishermen of the United States. This, it was said, had been determined upon some time back.

In the United States Senate, on the 27th ult., a resolution, having reference, no doubt, to the misunderstanding with Great Britain, was adopted, calling on the President for information as to what portion of the navy is now available, and capable of being called into immediate service; and another, requesting copies of certain letters from the Mexican Minister relative to the Mexican boundary.

The case of the extradition of Thomas Kaine, claimed by the British authorities as a fugitive from justice, on the charge of an attempted murder in Ireland, had caused a serious riot in New York, arising out of an attempt to rescue the prisoner as he was conveyed from the Court-house to the Tombs prison. The final decision had not been yet come to, but the prisoner was in safe custody at the Tombs.

A man named Simmons, who had committed a forgery on an English bank to the amount of 2400 dol., on which he obtained the money in New York city, had been arrested, and was about to be sent to England, under the same extradition treaty as that under which Kaine is claimed to be given up.

The lamentable fact that the *Henry Clay* had caught fire, between Albany and New York, by which upwards of 66 passengers had lost their lives, is announced.

A statement, to which some importance is attached, had been published in the *New York Herald*, to the effect that General Scott, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, had some time ago written a letter advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States; and it was added that the prospective elevation of Scott to the supreme power of the Union had called into active force all the latent energies of the Canadian party, who formerly had acted with Papineau and his companions in the Canadian rebellion.

From Louisville we learn that the United States expedition to the head of the Red River had been encountered by the Cananiches and Keoway Indians, and eighty of the American troops had been slain in the action.

The British ship *Reciprocity*, bound from Mobile to London, was lost by fire on the 28th June. The officers and crew, after being in the boats sixteen hours, were picked up, a portion taken to St. Peter's, Martinique, and the remainder arrived at Boston on the 23rd July.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There are accounts from the Cape this week, by the mail steamer *Protonis*, of so recent a date as July 3; and from the immediate vicinity of the seat of war, viz., Graham's Town, of June 24; but they are by no means of a satisfactory character. So far from hostilities appearing likely to terminate speedily under the new command of General Cathcart, it would seem that the Kaffirs are acquiring even more boldness and confidence in their *rencontres* with our troops since the departure of Sir Harry Smith, than they had ever manifested previously, and that so far from the war being on the eve of its conclusion, it looks quite as interminable as it did six months ago.

Independently, too, of the ordinary casualties of war, our troops, the colonists, and their servants, are exposed to the murderous depredations of roving bands of savages, who are generally Hottentots. For instance, the *Zuid Afrikaan*, of May 31, mentions an outrage which had just occurred in the vicinity (the second of the kind within a few days), viz., the murder by a band of rebel Hottentots of two herdsmen, in Manley's Flat, ten miles south of Graham's Town. These men (a Kingee and a Hottentot) were out in the field with the cattle, when they were attacked and shot by the rebels, who carried off the cattle. Occurrences of this kind were very common; and the general tenor of the advices indicates the almost universal prevalence of robberies, attended with murder; cattle lifting; intercepting the mails; skirmishes, resulting only in a useless loss of life on both sides; surprises ably executed by the enemy; and a state of things in general productive only of bloodshed, confusion, and misery, without any hope or prospect of a termination to such evils being at hand. The *South African Commercial Advertiser*, of July 3, after stating that it gives a summary of events and operations during the previous month, adds, "But the details of assaults, robberies, murders, pursuits, skirmishes, and personal exploits, in which colonists have been distinguished actors or sufferers, would fill many more columns. Disorder and danger, as well as actual war, have become familiar for 50 miles or more on both sides of a border line some 100 or 150 miles in length." This is the kind of field that General Cathcart has to operate against, with an enemy "adroit, active, desperate, and well armed."

With reference to the operations in the field against the Kaffirs, we find in the monthly summary of events mention made of an attack, on the 17th of May, by Colonel Buller, upon a body of the enemy in the Waterkloof, at a place called the Horse-shoe, where on a former occasion Colonel Fordyce was killed. The Kaffirs fought bravely. The colonel destroyed a number of huts, and the enemy gave way before the troops; but the instant the retreat was sounded they reappeared in thousands, and commenced a desperate attack on the rear guard, only repelled by the good working of the artillery, which Col. Buller had brought with him. One of the riflemen was severely, and two others slightly wounded.

On the 2d of June a body of the enemy (principally Hottentots) attacked a missionary station at Mount Coke, carried off a large number of cattle, killed an Englishman and seven Kingoes, and wounded ten.

Twice during the month the post between Graham's Town and headquarters has been intercepted by the enemy. On the first occasion the mail bags were wholly carried off, but in the second instance they were opened and only the newspapers taken.

On the 12th of June a most disastrous affair occurred. Five waggons, proceeding from Graham's Town to headquarters at Fort Beaufort with military supplies, consisting of a very large quantity of ammunition (30,000 rounds of ball cartridge), 53 Minié rifles, a box of carbines, and forty suits of clothing, and other stores, were captured by a party of Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots, who had lain in wait for them near the Konap-hill. The escort, under Captain Moodie, R.E., consisted of 34 men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, nine of whom, with two of the drivers, were killed, and seven wounded, by the murderous fire suddenly opened upon them. Fortunately, the nipples of the rifles were bent by another conveyance, so that the weapons will be of no service to them; but the ammunition is of much value.

On the 20th an assault was made by our troops on the camp of the rebel leader Uithaaler, on the Buffalo, by a combined force under Major-General York, Colonel Eyre, and Colonel Michel. The movement was apparently intended as a surprise, but the enemy was on his guard, and the column of Colonel Eyre, which had moved from the Kelskamma, coming first upon the ground, was received with a heavy fire. Two companies of the 43d, while being placed in position, were sur-

rounded by about 500 or 600 of the rebels, whom they charged in gallant style; and a squadron of dragoons coming up, with the 73d, under Major Pinckney, the enemy was completely routed, about twenty-five being left dead on the spot. The encampment, consisting of about 200 huts, was burnt, and a considerable quantity of ammunition taken. A number of articles were also found, belonging to the Sappers and Miners who fell at the Konap, and three of the Minié rifles were recovered. One of the rebels, formerly a corporal in the Cape Corps, was captured by the column under Major-General Yorke, and hanged at once. In this affair only five were wounded on the side of the troops; one of them, it is said, being struck by a Minié ball which had been rammed into the gun the wrong way.

On July 1, Gen. Cathcart had issued a proclamation, stating that he should carry the war into Krelli's country, and calling upon the burghers of certain districts to assist him in his endeavours to put down the enemy.

Two important questions, viz. the origin of the Hottentot rebellion and the source whence the Kafirs obtain their ammunition, had had some light thrown on them by a statement which had been made by a captured rebel Hottentot, from which it would appear that the rebellion is in some way connected with the apprehension which has been, from time to time, unfortunately raised amongst the coloured classes, that it was the intention of the whites to pass compulsory labour laws, which would deprive them of their freedom. With respect to the supply of ammunition, it appears that some of our own countrymen still make a regular trade of supplying the enemy with gunpowder purchased for cattle in Moshesh's country. A proclamation has, in consequence, been issued by the Governor, offering a reward of £50 for the apprehension of any person discovered furnishing ammunition to the enemy, with proof to hang him or her; which penalty, under martial law, he declares he will inflict, without hesitation, when convinced of the fact.

The death of Major Hogge, one of the assistant-commissioners sent out by her Majesty's Government, little more than a year ago, to aid his Excellency the High Commissioner, in settling the affairs of the territory beyond the colonial boundary, is announced. He died on the 9th of June, of fever, brought on by exposure during the heavy rains, in the Orange River Sovereignty.

In the Sovereignty peace continued to prevail, and affairs appear generally prosperous. Considerable alarm, however, had been excited by Earl Grey's intimation that her Majesty's Government had resolved upon withdrawing British dominion from that territory. A strong remonstrance against such a measure had been addressed to General Cathcart.

The decision of Governor Cathcart as to the fate of Andries Botha, the Hottentot field-cornet of the Kat River Settlement, sentenced to death for high treason, had been announced. The punishment was commuted into imprisonment, with hard labour for life.

AUSTRALIA.

We have intelligence this week from Melbourne to the 22d of April, which establishes the fact of the constantly augmenting production of the gold-fields, which was at that date estimated at £100,000 per week, or at the rate of more than £5,000,000 per annum for this colony alone. The *Stebonheath*, which brings the present account, has taken home about 60,000 ounces, valued at £230,000; and the *Vanguard*, which had sailed a few days previously, but which has not yet arrived in London, took 17,490 ounces, or nearly £70,000 worth.

Great complaints continued to be made of the prevalence of crime, owing to the influx of convicts from Van Diemen's Land, many of whom were among the most successful people at the mines. Rain had begun to fall at Mount Alexander, but not so as to increase the facilities for working, and in the other districts it was still delayed.

The statement of the public revenue of the colony for the quarter ending in March had created both satisfaction and surprise, the increase being £35,592, a sum nearly equal to the whole public revenue of the corresponding quarter of last year. Much of this arose from the duties on spirits, tobacco, and foreign goods. In the territorial revenue, likewise, there was an extraordinary augmentation. For the corresponding quarter of 1851, the total amount of that revenue was £2138, and now it was £156,827, the chief items of increase being the land sales, which amounted to £95,248; the gold licenses, which produced £48,597; and the gold escort, which produced £4489.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, March 31, 1852.

The people here are independent to a degree; they are independent of comfort, in a great measure as a matter of necessity, but pretend to be so from choice. There is very little sociability or hospitality in the townspeople, and the effect of gold-finding is visible more or less in one and all. Gold is the cry—men, women, and children think of little else. Almost everybody has been to "the diggings," and extraordinary have been the amounts brought in—we look on gold here in pounds and hundredweights. "The diggings" are of course the centre of attraction for all the thieves and scoundrels, of which Australia has always had the cream, for there is always the chance, if unlucky at digging, of "sticking up"—i.e., knocking down—some more fortunate individual. Thousands and thousands go to "the diggings," and there are hundreds dig their own graves, either falling by disease, or being murdered, or dying somehow—probably without a friend near them, and even utterly unknown. There is no statistical account of the deaths at "the diggings," or the mortality return would indeed be fearful.

Those who have capital content themselves chiefly with buying gold, of which the price keeps up wonderfully, the nuggets and clean well-washed dust fetching here in Melbourne 60s to 63s. per ounce; in Adelaide, 71s. On the road and at the stores at the diggings the miners, of course, are victimised, getting but about 47s. per ounce, and by such dealings enormous sums are made. During this dry season (March 31st), the last four months, less has been done day by day. The scarcity of water has been dreadful. They have had to go miles to fetch it for drinking, and it has been next to impossible to wash the dust. They have, therefore, depended chiefly on finding nuggets. These come out more or less mixed with quartz (white or red), and with which it has evidently been fused some time or other. There are two sorts, gold in quartz and quartz in gold. When we have the red quartz studded over and set in the gold, like rubies, it is very beautiful.

Meat still remains moderate, 2d. per lb.; potatoes, 10s. per cwt.; bread, 1s. 4d. the 4lb. loaf; butter, 2s. 6d. per lb.; milk, 10d. per quart; eggs, 3s. per dozen; wood, 56s. per load of 10 cwt.; which twelve months back would have been 10s.; in fact all and everything which involves labour is excessively dear. As a sample of extravagant prices, to-day I saw six common second-hand mahogany chairs sold for 18 guineas. All clothing is dear. Shoes are 20s. per pair, and boots 45s. But land beats everything as regards extravagant price; the fact, I presume, being, that the lucky and steady diggers, and the tradesmen who are realising, have no other investment. I have seen land about a mile out of Melbourne, that is frontage, having a depth of 50 or 60 feet only, sell at £4 10s. per foot; just outside the town I saw some sold at from £1800 to £2000 per acre, and even at that price it will form a good investment to sell again in small lots.

In one thing I am disappointed, viz. in the healthiness of the climate. Dysentery, rheumatism, and consumption abound; but a great allowance is to be made for the number of invalids shipped out, and the outrageous degree to which drinking and smoking are carried on.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Accounts to the 1st of April, from Hobart Town, received this week by the ship *Tasmania*, announce the discovery of gold in Van Diemen's Land:—

All doubts (says the *Hobart Town Guardian*) are now at an end; the sparkling gems of Tasmania are not inferior in quantity or quality. According to latest accounts the latter prospect is such as to warrant and encourage extensive mining operations. We are the last, and may not be the least, in respect to gold discoveries in the Australian hemisphere. We have seen a beautiful sample of the gold found at Tullokegorum, sent to town yesterday; and a Scotch shepherd, who had been to Mount Alexander, and a little experienced in washing, got an ounce of gold last Wednesday, a few pieces of which were as large as cherry stones, at our new diggings. There are now at least two hundred men at work, and we have little doubt we shall be enabled, in our next issue, to lay some cheering news before our readers respecting our new discoveries. Parties who returned on Saturday evening from the final diggings bring no favourable report. There is, however, a conviction in the minds of some that gold will be got in sufficient quantities to make mining operations for gold a regular business, this climate not being subject to the vicissitudes of Port Phillip. It is admitted there are indications of the precious metal from Fingal to Avoca, and under proper and judicious management, gold in large proportions would soon be discovered. Some contend that the best plan would be to raise a fund of some two or three hundred pounds in Launceston, and send out four working parties properly equipped for every emergency, and let them work with a combined concentration of purpose. This plan would succeed; but those who work and go a prospecting at their own expense soon tire.

ANNEXATION.—An Englishman, perusing an American newspaper, exclaimed impatiently, on noticing some of Webster's orthographical improvements, "These people ought to be denied the use of the English language, if they cannot treat it better." "English language?" echoed a Yankee, without removing the cigar from between his teeth, "guess you're mistaken, boss; it's the American language." "American?" repeated the wondering Englishman. "Guess it's that," said Jonathan, coolly, "we've annexed it."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ELECTION OF PROCTORS TO CONVOCATION.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—On Wednesday, at a meeting of the clergy of the united dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol, held in the chapter-room of the cathedral, and presided over by Dr. Phillimore, D.C.L., chancellor of the diocese, the Rev. Dr. Warneford and the Rev. Mr. Huntley were elected Proctors to Convocation by a large majority.

DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY.—At a meeting of the clergy of this diocese, held on Tuesday, in the south transept of the ancient cathedral at Canterbury, and over which the Venerable Archbishop Croft presided, it was declared that the election of Proctors had fallen upon the Rev. W. J. Chesshyre, rector of St. Martin's, Canterbury, and the Rev. W. Hodge Mill, D.D., rector of Brasted.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CLEVELAND.—The Rev. S. Gamlen, M.A., vicar of Boswall, formerly of Balliol College, and the Rev. Charles Cator, B.D., rector of Stokesley, formerly of Brasenose College, were elected Proctors.

ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.—On Friday week the election for two Proctors for the archdeaconry of Richmond, Yorkshire, took place in the parish church; the Ven. Archdeacon Headlam presiding. Three gentlemen were nominated. On a show of hands being taken, there appeared a clear majority for the Rev. C. Dodgson; but the numbers in favour of the Rev. T. Collins and the Rev. L. Ottley being nearly equal, a poll was taken, when the numbers proved to be—For Rev. C. Dodgson, 23; for Rev. T. Collins, 12; for Rev. L. Ottley, 12. Some discussion then ensued as to the correct course to be pursued in this emergency; but it was at length decided by the Archdeacon that he should return the Rev. C. Dodgson as duly elected, and state in the return the equality of the other two, leaving it to Convocation itself to decide what course should be pursued.

ARCHDEACONRY OF LINDISFARNE.—On Monday last, the benefited clergy of the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, in the diocese of Durham, elected by large majorities, the Hon. and Rev. the Rector of Morpeth, and the Rev. the Vicar of Chillingham, as their Proctors for the ensuing Convocation. Both Proctors expressed their determination to contend earnestly for the synodical rights of the Church of England.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently taken place:—*Rectories:* The Hon. and Rev. A. Byron, to Corton Denham, Somerset; the Rev. W. F. Radclyffe, to Tarrant Rushton, with Tarrant Rawston annexed, Dorset; the Rev. A. Templeman, to Puckington, Somerset; the Rev. J. C. Farr, to Stanton Wyvil, Leicestershire; the Rev. J. White, to Stoley, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Lyons, to Tillingham, Essex; the Rev. W. G. Humphry, to Northolt, Middlesex; the Rev. John Thomas, to All-Hallows Barking, in the City of London.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. O. P. Vincent, curate of St. Michael's, Coventry, on leaving, from the parishioners; the Ven. Archdeacon Bonney, from the Rev. M. Berkeley, of King's Cliffe, on behalf of 225 parishioners and friends; the Rev. T. J. Lee, late curate of St. Mary's Church, Bridgewater, from the parishioners of that town; the Rev. R. Faulkner, incumbent of Havering, from the parents of the Sunday-school scholars; the Rev. H. W. Seawell, from the members of the Little Berkhamstead Provident Society; the Rev. B. Matorin, from the parishioners of Ringwood, Hants; the Rev. W. Bowen, curate of the parish church at Leamington, from the congregation and others; the Rev. A. R. Lloyd, from his friends in and around the parish of Selattyn, on his departure; the Rev. W. Browne, late curate of Elsing, in Norfolk, from the parishioners; the Rev. E. K. Lutt, from a portion of the parishioners of Frome and of Rodden, Somerset; the Rev. H. Dnpuis, an assistant master of Eton College during a period of eighteen years, from the pupils, on his leaving; the Rev. William Harris, vicar of Llanarthney, from his parishioners; the Rev. James Thomas, from the teachers and children of the bible class of the Winslow Sunday-schools.

ST. MICHAEL'S, COVENTRY.—The *Coventry Standard* states that the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for that city, being highly gratified at the manner in which St. Michael's Church has been restored, has munificently offered to bear the whole expense of filling the great east window of the noble edifice with stained glass.

PARISH CHURCH, LEAMINGTON.—The congregation of the parish church at Leamington have presented to the Rev. W. Bowen, curate, a purse of 100 sovereigns. The gift was accompanied by an address.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.—During the past week several ancient mural paintings have been discovered on the north wall of the ancient church of St. John, Winchester. The subject represented in the portion at present discovered, appears to be the Crucifixion. Christ is represented as being fastened to a cross, not of the Roman shape, but of the same shape as that of St. Andrew. The two thieves are represented on his right and left hand. An apostle or saint appears to be looking towards heaven, and also a woman in an attitude of adoration at the foot of the crucified thief on the right hand. The Saviour and the apostles have their heads surrounded by the nimbus. The work of restoration is being carried on, and no doubt other paintings will be discovered.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM, LORD KENSINGTON.

This nobleman died at Kensington on the 10th inst., aged 75. His Lordship was only son of the late William Edwardes, Esq., who inherited at the decease of his first cousin Edward Henry, 7th Earl of Warwick, the estates of the Rich family, his maternal ancestors, and was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Kensington, in 1776. The Edwardes is of ancient Welsh descent, being derived from the famous Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, founder of the tribe of the Marches.

Lord Kensington married, 2d December, 1797, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Thomas, Esq., and by her (who died 29th December, 1843) had six sons and three daughters: of the latter, the eldest, Caroline, married Henry Handley, Esq., M.P., of Colverthorpe Hall, county Lincoln; and the youngest, Jane, married Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart. Of the sons the eldest surviving is William present and third Lord Kensington, Captain R.N., who was born 3d February, 1801, and is married to Laura Jane, daughter of Cuthbert Edison, Esq., of Hepburn, county Durham, by whom he has several children.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR THOMAS CHARLES F. DOWNMAN, K.C.H., C.B. The death of this highly distinguished officer, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Artillery, occurred suddenly at Woolwich a few days since. Sir Thomas was born at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, in 1773, the eldest son of Colonel Francis Downman, of the Royal Artillery. He entered the military service in 1793, being then appointed Second Lieutenant in the Artillery; and soon after accompanied the expedition under the Duke of York to Flanders, where he was present at the actions at Cateau, Lannoy, and Ronbaix. At the last-named he was taken prisoner. During the Corunna campaign, Captain Downman commanded a troop of horse artillery; and from 1810 to 1813 served in the Peninsula, taking a distinguished part at Ciudad Rodrigo, and Salamanca, for which he received a medal. In 1846, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in the same year was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Artillery. Sir Thomas was aide-de-camp to King George IV. and William IV. He married first in 1804, the second daughter of William Holmes, Esq.; and secondly, Miss Marsh, only daughter of John Marsh, Esq., of Brighton.

THE HON. RICHARD WATSON, M.P., OF ROCKINGHAM CASTLE, COUNTY NORTHAMPTON.

WITHIN the brief period that has elapsed since the elections three members have passed off the scene; Mr. Duncraft we referred to in our last, and this week we have to include in our obituary Mr. Granger, M.P. for Durham, and the Hon. Richard Watson, the newly-chosen representative for Peterborough, whose death occurred at Homburg, on the 26th ult. The honourable gentleman was youngest son of the late Lord Sondes, and grandson of the Hon. Lewis Monson, who assumed the surname of Watson on inheriting the estates of his maternal ancestors, the Earls of Rockingham, and was subsequently created a Peer. One of these estates was Rockingham Castle, in Northamptonshire, where the Hon. Richard Watson resided.

The deceased member was born 6th January, 1800, and married, 21st December, 1839, Lavinia Jane, daughter of Lord George Quin, by whom he leaves four children. Early in life he entered the army, and attained the rank of Major in 1845. In 1845 he served as High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, and in the following year was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant. Through the Lords Rockingham, Major Watson was related to Earl Fitzwilliam, whose influence at Peterborough was very great.

THOMAS COLPITTS GRANGER, ESQ., M.P.

This gentleman was called to the bar in 1830, and practised on the northern circuit. He was a Queen's Counsel, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Hull. In 1835 and 1837 he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Durham, but was unsuccessful. In 1841, however, he became M.P. for that city, and was known in the literary department of his profession, as being the joint editor, with Mr. Serjeant Manning, of a series of valuable Common Law Reports. He also, in conjunction with Mr. Peter Burke, of the same circuit, edited the last edition of Mr. Roscoe's work on the law of evidence in criminal cases.

Mr. Granger's death occurred somewhat suddenly, on the 5th instant, at York, where he had been staying since Durham assizes.

MR. HEWITT BRIDGMAN, AN EX-M.P.—This gentleman, who for many years was the Liberal representative for the borough of Ennis (Ireland) in the House of Commons, lies now penniless and almost friendless, paralysed and dangerously ill, in the King's College Hospital. He is now about 50 years of age, and will probably be removed, should he recover his health, to the cheerless shelter of a workhouse, unless succoured by the hand of charity. Amongst the very few of his former friends to whom he is indebted for some temporary assistance, is the O'Gorman Mahon, who, on hearing of the lamentable plight of his co-patriot, immediately called on him and gave him £5.

At a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of Australia, held on Wednesday, it was agreed that the remuneration to the directors should be increased from £2000 to £3000 annually.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS v. PERREN.—On Saturday an action was tried at Guildford, before Mr. Justice Maule and a special jury, by which his Majesty sought to recover damages for the improper cultivation of a farm, and to recover a sum of money borrowed by the defendant to the King's use. It appeared that the farm in respect of which the claim arose belonged to the estate of Claremont, vested by the country in his Majesty. The present defendant had occupied the farm since 1840, when he applied to the bailiff of the Royal plaintiff to allow a portion of the valuation to remain as a charge on the farm, and he now contended that he was not now liable to pay the amount. Evidence having been given on both sides, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £65 10s.

EASTHOPE v. EASTHOPE.—A DISPUTED WILL.—An application was made to Sir John Dodson, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, on behalf of Miss Elizabeth Easthope, to obtain probate of a will made by her brother, Mr. John Easthope, on the 10th of February, 1844, by which the testator gave legacies of £500 each to Mrs. McGilivray and Mrs. Doyle, two of his sisters, his riding horses and carriages to Sir John Easthope, his father, and the remainder of his personal property, which was estimated at £15,000 (with some trifling exceptions) to the applicant, Miss Elizabeth Easthope. The testator died on the 9th of January, 1849, a bachelor, leaving his father, the only person who would have been entitled to his personal estates and effects had he died intestate. In the latter part of 1846 the testator became insane, and by a commission *de lunatico inquired* he was placed under restraint, and his father was appointed committee of his person. From that period up to the time of his death he continued a lunatic. The present application was opposed by Sir John Easthope on the ground that there was some doubt of the existence of the will at all, because it could not be found; but, by the evidence adduced it was clearly shown that such a will had been really in existence, and also there was presumptive evidence to show that the will was destroyed by the testator's own hand while apparently in a fit of anger because he could not get his solicitor to so alter the draft of the will as to have his father removed from being the executor. The arguments in this case occupied several days. On Tuesday last the Court gave judgment, deciding that it must be held such a will had been in existence, and therefore, that probate must be granted upon it; thus deciding in favour of the applicant, Miss Easthope, each party to bear their own costs.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—At the Edinburgh Jury Court, second division, Mr. William Scouller, a pawnbroker in Glasgow, sued Mr. Robert Gunn, of the same city, the proprietor of the *North British Mail*, for an alleged libel, in the report of a proceeding at the Glasgow police-office. It was stated that the plaintiff and his partners were placed at the bar charged with refusing to give up certain stolen property; and then was added this statement: "One of the prisoners was exceedingly contumacious, and seemed perfectly determined to resist the ends of justice as far as lay in his power. They were, however, obliged to disgorge their ill-gotten pledges." The jury awarded £50 as damages. The damages laid by the plaintiff were £800.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—On Tuesday, Mr. Mansfield, the stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, gave his decision in a very important case which was heard before him on Saturday. The point involved was, whether the charter of an emigrant ship is liable, in case of the detention of that ship under certain circumstances beyond its appointed day of sailing, to the passengers for the return of the passage money and compensation for loss of time. The complainant was a person named M. Turk, who, with others, had taken passage in the *City of Lincoln* for Australia; and the defendant was Mr. J. Johnson, the charterer of the vessel. Johnson had failed to pay the whole of the contract money to the owner, who detained the vessel in the river fifteen days beyond the specified day of sailing. It was contended for the defendant that he was not the cause of the detention of the passengers in the sense of the 32d section of the Act of Parliament, recently passed for the protection of emigrants. Mr. Mansfield decided that the plaintiff was entitled to his passage money, and something as compensation—£15 passage money and £3 compensation to be paid immediately.

EMIGRANTS AND EMIGRATION AGENTS.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Thomas Woolley, of Cullum-street, Lime-street, slip-agent, appeared at the Mansion House, in accordance with a summons issued under the provisions of the Passengers Act, 1849, 12th and 13th Victoria, c. 32, s. 32, for the return of a deposit of £10 10s., and for compensation for breach of contract to convey Mr. H. F. Bastard, of Portsea, to Port Phillip, Australia, by the ship *Prince Alfred*, advertised to sail on the 7th of July last. There were several emigrants present who were stated to have similar complaints, and the case attracted a great deal of attention. Much evidence was gone into on the part of the complainant to show the great inconvenience and expense he had been put to by the unreasonable delay in the departure of the ship, the vessel, though advertised to sail on the 7th of July, and again on the 21st of July, not being at the present time ready for sea; while, on the part of Mr. Woolley, it was endeavoured to be shown that the delays in the departure of the vessel were inevitable and beyond his control, that she would sail on the next day but one (Thursday last), and that he was willing to return the deposit money of ten guineas to the complainant, and also to allow him 1s. a day for each day of the delay, an amount which the defendant rejected as being wholly inadequate, claiming at least a compensation of £10, the remuneration provided by the act. The complainant, when asked why he would not prefer going out at once with the ship on Thursday, to incurring a further delay by seeking another vessel, stated that he apprehended that in consequence of his having taken the active part that he had in bringing the matter forward for a legal decision, he would be an object of resentment on board ship, and be treated with harshness at a time when, far away from land, he could possibly obtain no redress, and he therefore declined altogether going out in the defendant's ship. The case occupied the greater portion of Tuesday and Wednesday, and ultimately, as there were several cases of the same kind appertaining to the same ship depending upon the decision of this one, it was agreed on both sides to leave the matter to the arbitration of Captain Lean, the well-known Government emigration agent, both as to the terms of recompense due to the complainant and other emigrants, and as to whether they should accept a passage in the defendant's ship.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Monday information was received at the Metropolitan Police-station, of an extensive robbery having taken place at Messrs. Gowa and Beaver's, merchants, 12, Mark-lane, City; upwards of 200 brooches of various kinds having been carried off, besides purses, &c. In a few hours afterwards Sergeant Godfrey, of the P Division, apprehended two suspicious-looking men he met walking through Blackman-street, Borough; upon the person of one of whom he discovered a case containing 42 brooches and a purse, part of the stolen property. It appears that the men, after committing the robbery met a Jew at a lodging, to whom they disposed of the whole of their booty, but while his back was turned for a minute they succeeded in abstracting the 42 brooches found upon them, their duplicity thus proving the means of their detection.

THE PORTRAIT BORROWER.—Thomas Collins, whose case has been already noticed in a recent number of our paper, was on Saturday last finally committed by Mr. Arnold, the magistrate at the Westminster Police Court, to take his trial, on the charges of having obtained, by fraudulent representations, the portraits of various noblemen and gentlemen, and of pawning the same. The prisoner had been carrying on this system of fraud for some time past by representing that he was engaged in the production of works, entitled "Portraits of distinguished Conservatives, or Portraits of distinguished Persons." The case has excited much sensation in the upper circles. The first charge upon which he was arrested was one preferred at the instance of the Earl of Desart, the Under-Secretary of the Colonies. Among the endorsement upon the tickets found in the prisoner's possession were Viscount Hardinge, Lord Mansfield, the Earl of Eglington, Sir E. Crompton, the Earl of Minto, Admiral Downman, Lord Craven, Don Miguel, Viscount Camden, Lord Cathcart, Lord Hay, Lord J. Manners, Lady Bessborough, the Countess Moreton, Mr. Justice Talford, W. James, Sir Henry James Ward, Messrs. Miles, Guiness, Wrennet, Gadsden, Grenaditch, Baire, Anderson, Guin, and others. There are, besides, two very valuable miniatures, without names, by De Hansey, for which no owners can be found.

GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday the unusual circumstance occurred at this court, of what is termed a maiden sitting, of the charge-sheets from the several police stations comprised within the district not presenting a single charge or prisoner, either for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or felony; and the only business to be disposed of was two summonses for cases of assault. This occurrence, by an ancient custom, entitles the sitting alderman and the chief clerk to claim a pair of white kid gloves; and some time since Mr. Alderman Sidney insisted upon the custom being carried out, and sent Roe, the officer of the court, at once to purchase the gloves out of the office funds.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS TO THE POLICE FORCE OF LIVERPOOL.—The officers and men of the Liverpool police force, whose conduct and length of service have been deemed worthy of some special mark of approval, have lately received from the hands of Mr. J. A. Tobin, chairman of the Watch Committee, silver medals, with one or more bars according to the length of time each man had been in the force—each bar denoting five years' service, dating from the amalgamation in 1836.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—The 13th annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the year 1850, has been printed, pursuant to the General Registration Act. The abstract of marriages shows the following statistics:—The total number of marriages solemnised in England and Wales during the year 1850 was 152,738, of which 130,953 were celebrated according to, and 21,785 not according to, the rites of the Established Church; 7451 men and 23,105 women were not of full age; and the register was signed by marks by 47,570 men and by 70,601 women. In the first quarter the number of marriages was 30,567; in the second, 39,204; in the third, 37,636; and in the fourth, 45,331. The total number of births was 593,422. Of these, 302,834 were males, and 290,588 females; 144,551 births were registered in the first quarter; 155,865 in the second; 146,911 in the third; and 146,095 in the fourth. The number of illegitimate births was 40,306, being 20,468 males and 19,838 females. The number of deaths in the first quarter of the year was 98,418; in the second, 92,875; in the third, 85,846; and in the fourth, 91,847; making in all, 368,986 deaths. Of these, 186,459 were males, and 182,527 females.

It having been publicly announced for some days past in Liverpool, that the various lodges of Loyal Orangemen would celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Aulmur by a public procession on the 12th inst. (Thursday last), the Mayor, with the approbation of the magistrates generally, issued a proclamation prohibiting the intended meeting.



GARDEN FETE, GIVEN BY LORD AND LADY HOLLAND.

THE TORQUAY CHORAL SOCIETY'S FETE AT WATCOMBE.

THIS picturesque fete took place on Wednesday, the 28th ult., in the neighbourhood of Torquay, Devon. The site may be described as a grand amphitheatre, formed by a gigantic land-slip. On the north stands a towering precipice of conglomerate, like a bold sea-worn promontory, fissured by the storms of centuries. Beneath and around, the green-sward clothes the debris of the rocky avalanche which has rolled downward to the beach, between a second range of precipices and bold swelling hills.

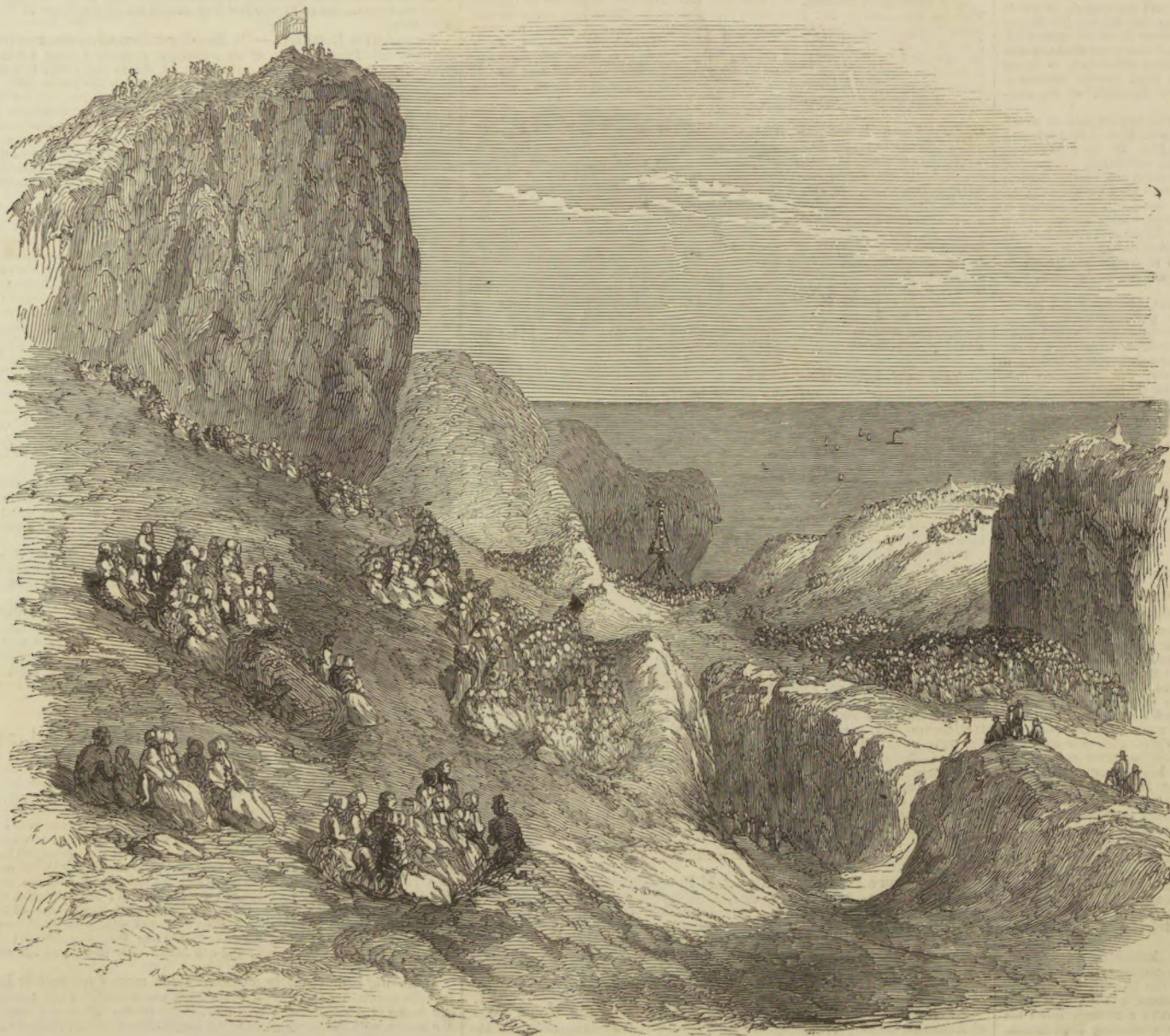
The company included not only the elite and a vast assemblage of all classes from the immediate neighbourhood, but nearly an equal number from distant towns. A special train from Plymouth and Exeter brought more than seven hundred persons, whilst great numbers arrived by later trains.

For the performance of music in the open air the form of the ground was admirable. "Here," says the programme, "has Nature in her mighty workings displayed a sylvan dell, whose rocky sides faintly echo

the tones which float upon the air." Ably did the Choral Society avail themselves of these advantages. Vocal or instrumental—whether in glee or madrigal or the full-toned choruses—the whole was admirable. "Foresters sound the cheerful Horn" and the "Huntsman's Chorus" were especially effective, and in character with the scene. "Hail, smiling Morn" and "Now is the month for Maying" rolled back the hours, and made the season young again. At sunset, the choir performed in admirable style the bold characteristic music of the Witches in "Macbeth," by Locke; followed by "God save the Queen," in full and enthusiastic chorus. "Good Night" formed the finale.

The scene was truly exhilarating: there were between 6000 and 7000 persons present: hosts of lovely children, with garlands on their heads, joined in the merry dance; others tripped it round the Maypole; and beneath a rock was formed the *al fresco* orchestra; whilst aloft upon the rocky point were perched hundreds around a gay flag.

Our Illustration is from a Sketch by Mr. Colebrooke Stockdale, who obligingly acted as honorary secretary to the Choral Society; the musical performances being ably conducted by Mr. Melhuish.



MUSICAL FETE CHAMPAGNE AT WATCOMBE, NEAR TORQUAY.

GARDEN FETE AT HOLLAND HOUSE.

On Thursday (last week), Lord and Lady Holland entertained a large party of visitors to the grounds of Holland House during the Scottish fete; and in the evening was given a superb garden fete. For this purpose the gardens, orangery, conservatory, and part of the pleasure grounds were brilliantly illuminated; tiny glass lamps of all hues, and the more fanciful *lampions*, shedding their sparkling lights in every direction among the trees, and the gay parterres, illumined the floral beauties everywhere. The room set apart for dancing was at the end of the orangery, forming the termination to a long conservatory. We believe that erstwhile these buildings formed a part of the stables of Holland House, but a few years since they were altered, and, having been tastefully decorated, form now elegant and useful additions to the garden. Above the room in which the dancing took place, and also above the orangery, the roof of the building is perfectly flat, forming a delightful promenade, which on the evening of the fete was lighted by lamps placed in the interstices of the open-worked parapets. An excellent band of musicians was placed in a *loggia* a little above the ball-room, into which the spectators could look through lattice of pierced stonework. The gardens of Holland House are very beautiful; the quaintly-formed parterres filled with rich flowers; the knots and devices of clipped box, with all their quaintness, harmonise admirably with the Elizabethan character of the fine old mansion. Here are parterres in Italian scrolls and devices; and box and dwarf oaks clipped into globes; flowerbeds in the forms of a *fox* (in allusion to the family name), and the old English *Y*; the effect of the flowers aided by coloured sand, and the outlines of box-edging. In a parterre near the house, upon a granite column, is a bronze bust of Bonaparte, by Canova, the pillar inscribed with a verse from Homer's "Odyssey"; and in the north garden-wall is an arbour with this distich by the late Lord Holland:—

Here ROGERS sat—and here for ever dwell
With me those "Pleasures" which he sang so well.—
VIL. HD.

Beneath are some lines added in 1818 by Henry Luttrell.

In the French garden, in 1804, was first raised in England the dahlia, from seeds sent to the late Lord Holland from Spain.

THE SCOTTISH FETE.

THE annual gathering for the performance of manly, open air sports took place on Thursday and Friday (last week) in Holland Park. Hitherto, these displays have been almost confined to Highland games; but this year the sports and pastimes of England were brought into greater prominence; and, perhaps, this may yet be found a convenient mode for reviving in the public mind a taste for amusements which of late years have fallen into somewhat unmerited contempt. There can be no good reason why now, as in the olden time, feats of strength or of agility should not be made a source of legitimate pleasure to large bodies of spectators, so long as humanity and propriety are not offended.

The entertainments commenced with a Highland reel, very spiritedly danced. Then came "putting" with a 19 lb. iron ball, in which a Highlander named D. Kennedy, achieved an easy triumph, hurling the mass 43 feet through the air. To the putting succeeded some really admirable Cumberland wrestling, by two men named Williamson and Hinde, with finely balanced power and skill. To the wrestling succeeded a morris-dance, nicely performed by a theatrical troupe, under the direction of Mr. Flexmore. The morris-dance was followed by single-stick practice, in which Jackson and Newton, the guardsmen, especially distinguished themselves; and then came "The Sword Dance," a Highland terpsichorean effort, wherein a very elastic Celt, belonging to the clan M'Intyre, performed prodigies of pedipulation. A sack race followed. Next two French athletes in full flesh-coloured circus costume appeared on the platform in front of the stand, and performed many gymnastic prodigies with a finished ease well entitling them to the applause which they received. To them succeeded a revival of some of the ancient chivalric games connected with the tournament. Tilting at the ring is not a very interesting performance; but "the jousts," or lance against lance, was better; the "Behordicum," or sword opposed to lance, a further improvement; sword against sword better still; and the final combat of lances and swords mounted, against the bayonet on foot, was extremely good and amusing. These different encounters took place at two distinct intervals in the afternoon. To the combats of the grand tournament succeeded a dance round a May-pole, 40 feet high, gaily ornamented with garlands and streamers. Mr. Flexmore had arranged this dance so as to represent the weaving of a tartan with the variegated streamers, and the effect of the performance altogether, shared in by 32 people in appropriate costume, and seen under such advantageous circumstances, was extremely pleasing. Another point in the proceedings was the exhibition of the French *canne* and *bâton*—a mild form of the old English quarterstaff practice. The *canne* and *bâton* was followed by a new and extraordinary feat of strength exhibited by the brothers Siegrist, and called "Le Perche." One of the performers balances on a socket attached to his waist in front a pole 40 feet high, up which, while in an almost perpendicular position, the other nimbly climbs. Having reaching the top he executes summersaults upon it, twists himself about in every possible way, and finally glides down it head foremost. After such a display, "throwing the hammer," which was 17 lb. weight, came off with less *éclat* than usual, though the victor, D. Kennedy, sent it spinning through the air to the distance of 107 feet. The exhibition of hawking, by Mr. Barr, the Scottish falconer, did not prove so attractive as was expected.

Besides the Cumberland wrestling, there was, later in the day, a specimen of the Cornish style. The wrestlers do not grasp each other round the body, but by the hands or collar, and the first effort is to trip, after which victory turns upon a single effort. Mr. Harrison's Indian club exercise must not be omitted among the list of performances. The clubs he now wields are larger and heavier than those of last year; yet he whirled them round his head with perfect ease. A three-legged race, managed by Mr. Flexmore, excited much amusement; as also a jingling match, all but the jingler being blindfolded. But perhaps the most laughable of the entertainments of this class was a race with one half of the competitors on stilts, the rest with their arms and legs tied, and all blindfolded.



MR. HARRISON'S INDIAN CLUB EXERCISE, AT THE SCOTTISH FETE.

We have engraved Mr. Harrison's admirable performance—the Indian Club Exercise.

We learn that Mr. Harrison first began to use the clubs three years ago, at which time his muscular development was regarded as very great, his measurement being then:—Round the chest, 37½ in.; round the upper arm, 13½ in.; and round the fore-arm, 13½ in. The clubs with which Mr. Harrison commenced weighed about 7 lb. each; he has advanced progressively until he can now wield with perfect ease two clubs, each weighing 37 lb., and his heaviest weighs 47 lb. The effect of this exercise on the wielder's measurement is as follows:—Round the chest, 42½ in.; the upper arm, 15 in.; and the fore-arm, 14 in. At the same time his shoulders have increased immensely; and the muscles of his loins, which were weak when he first used the clubs, are now largely developed and powerful. In short, all the muscles of the trunk have been much improved by this exercise.

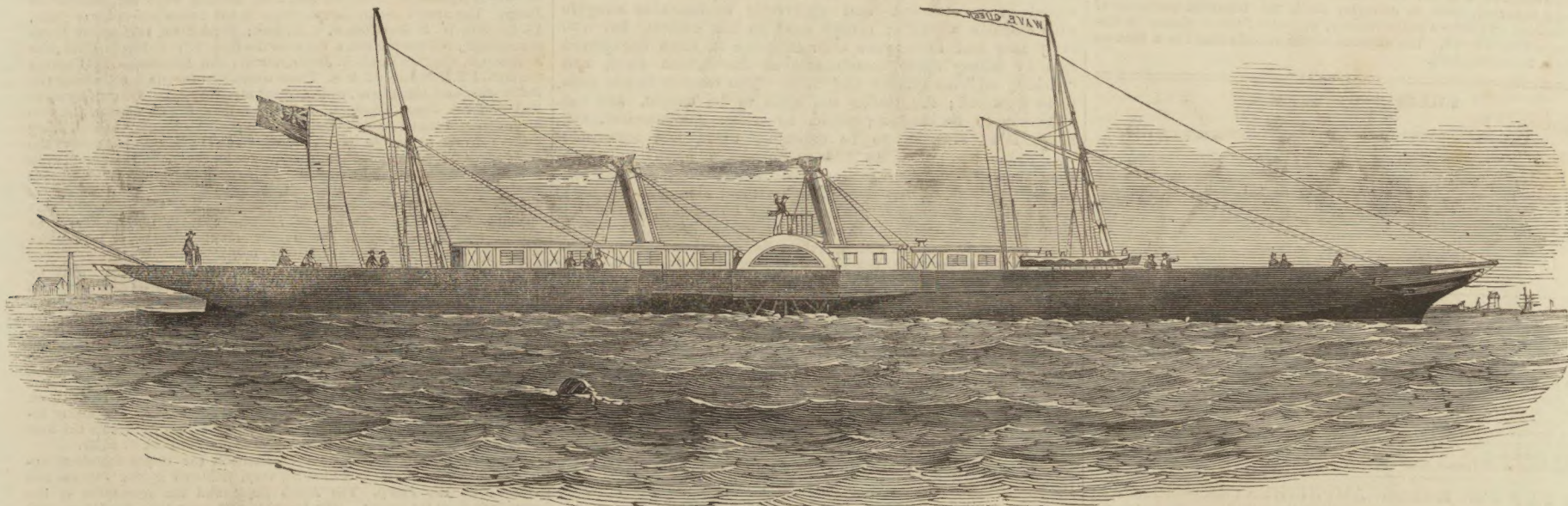
PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN CRACROFT, R.N.

This elegant group has just been presented to Captain Cracroft, commander of the war-steamer *Reynard*, by his friends, British and native merchants in China; in commemoration of the noble efforts made by this gallant seaman to save numbers of his sailors and others, at the imminent peril of his own life, in the shipwreck of his vessel on the coast of China.

In this characteristic design the glass vase to contain flowers is composed of four shells, supported on a stem of coral, lotus leaves, and bloom. Around the stem are grouped figures of Wisdom, supporting Commerce; while Prosperity, the result of successful enterprise, spreads her mantle to catch the gentle winds. Commerce stands by bales of British merchandise, and rests her left arm on a rattan sail, in order to



PLATE, PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN CRACROFT, R.N.



THE "WAVE QUEEN" STEAMER.

THE "WAVE QUEEN" STEAMER.

This beautiful steamer, recently launched by Messrs. Robinson, Russell, and Company, at Millwall, is

an object of much curiosity as she lies at her moorings, near Greenwich. She has already made the passage to Denmark; and the result of this and other trials has proved her admirable qualities as a sea boat. She is remarkably dry and easy, and fully instances how much may yet be accomplished by the efforts of science in conjunction with steam and iron.

The length of the *Wave Queen* exceeds 200 feet; while her breadth is little more than 13 feet. She is fitted with engines of 80-horse power. Her wheels, which are on the feathering principle, are remarkably small, and, to a casual observer, appear totally inadequate to the propulsion of a boat of such great length: this, however, we are assured is not the case. The fittings of her cabins, &c., are of the most costly description. Altogether, the *Wave Queen*, by her novel and beautiful appearance, cannot fail to call forth admiration from all who see her, differing as she does from anything hitherto seen upon the river Thames.

THE HONG-KONG CUP.

The object of this handsome testimonial is thus recorded in its inscription:—

"Presented by the Race Committee to Chas. St. Geo. Cleverly, Esq., Surveyor-General, for his services in the improvements of the Race Course in the Wang-hi-Chung Valley. — Victoria, Hong-Kong, 1852."

The group, representing a mounted race-horse, led by a native of

China, is in bronze; and the figures, though small, are full of character, and beautifully executed. The base is octagonal, composed of ebony, and bears tablets of silver containing the inscription, the crest, implements of husbandry, Chinese workmen, and a view of Hong-Kong.



"THE HONG-KONG CUP," PRESENTED TO CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY, ESQ.

indicate the joint interest sought to be commemorated on this occasion. The pedestal, of a triangular form, bears the inscription, arms, and cypher.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, ABBERLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

Lady Ernestine Edgcombe, the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcombe, had the misfortune last week to fall on the slope of the terrace at Cothelie, and broke her arm just above the wrist.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The anniversary meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday, in the council-room of the society, Regent's-park. Mr. Cancellor presided. The report of the council congratulated the fellows on the increasing prosperity of the society. The number of fellows who had been elected since the last anniversary was 122, and the receipts from the subscription amounted to £3607 16s. The sale of exhibition tickets had produced the sum of £5405 4s. 6d. The interest-bearing debts of the society produced the sum of £14,350 in 1850 to £13,300 in 1851-52. The had been reduced this year from the fund for erecting the museum and new offices, voluntary subscriptions to the fund for erecting the museum and new offices, the first cost of which was £1679 4s. 8d., had reached the sum of £1236 1s. 6d., the difference having been defrayed out of the general income. The balance-sheet showed that the receipts of the society had been £14,869 0s. 4d., and the payments £11,271 7s. 4d., leaving a balance in hand at the present time of £3,597 13s. The report of Mr. Sowerby, the secretary, stated the number and character of plants of interest and value which had been introduced to the garden during the past year. The several reports having been adopted, three new members of council were elected, and the business of the meeting concluded.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded the following premiums:—1. A Telford medal, in silver, to Captain Mark Hulsh, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On Railway Accidents." 2. A Telford medal, in silver, to Braithwaite Poole, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Economy of Railways." 3. A Telford medal, in silver, to Colonel Samuel Colt (U.S. America), Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Application of Machinery to Manufacture of Rotating Chambered-bore Fire-arms, and the peculiarities of those Arms." 4. A Telford medal, in silver, to Frederick Richard Window, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Electric Telegraph, and the principal improvements in its construction." 5. A Telford medal, in silver, to Charles Coles Adley, for his paper entitled "The History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph." 6. A Telford medal, in silver, to Eugene Bourdon (Paris), for his "Description of a new Metallic Manometer, and other Instruments for measuring Pressures and Temperatures." 7. A Telford medal, in silver, to Pierre Hippolyte Boutigny (d'Evreux), for his "Description of a new Diaphragm Steam Generator." 8. A Telford medal, in silver, to George Frederick White, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his "Observations on Artificial, or Portland Cement." 9. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to John Baldry Redman, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Alluvial Formations, and the Local Changes of the South-Eastern Coast of England, from the Thames to Portland." 10. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to William Thomas Doane, Assoc. Inst. C.E., and to Professor William Binton Blood, for their paper, entitled "An Investigation of the Strains upon the Diagonals of Lattice-Beams, with the resulting Formulas." 11. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to George Donaldson, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper, "On the Drainage and Sewerage of the Town of Richmond (Surrey)." 12. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Professor Christopher Bageot Lane, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his "Account of the Works on the Birmingham Extension of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway." 13. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to William Bridges Adams, for his paper "On the Construction and Duration of the permanent Way of Railways in Europe and the Modifications most suitable to Egypt, India, &c."

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The object of this institution, the sixteenth annual report of which has been recently issued, is to extend the benefits of mutual life assurance to all classes of society, and for the better attainment of that end it is enrolled under the acts of Parliament relating to Friendly Societies. From the report it appears that since the establishment of the institution in December, 1835, 13,729 policies have been effected, and that this extensive issue of policies has not been occasioned by any indiscriminate acceptance of proposals for assurance, the board having every year, after giving full consideration to each proposal declined a considerable number as ineligible; in the last year no less than 95 having been rejected on this ground. The number of deaths since the last report has been 95; the claims arising therefrom, including bonuses, amount to £46,836 17s. The total sum paid since the commencement of the institution to the families or representatives of deceased members is £241,665 3s. The annual income is now £149,240 2s., and the balance of receipts over the disbursements is £114,623 3s. 9d.; the capital stock of the institution being £738,492 18s. 4d., which is invested in real and Government securities.

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE ASYLUM.—The annual fête commenced on Tuesday was resumed on Wednesday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Notwithstanding that the weather was most unpropitious, the committee have not only covered their expenses, but derived from the fête a considerable surplus in aid of their laudable and benevolent undertaking.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG FEMALES.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this society took place at the Asylum, Tottenham. The meeting was presided by an examination of the children educated at the society's school, which formed a very interesting feature of the day's proceedings, and was held in the school room, in presence of a distinguished company of the friends and patrons of the institution. The Rev. Mr. Greaves, of Christchurch, Heme Bay, presided. After the conclusion of this examination, the annual meeting was held. The Right Hon. Lord Eskine occupied the chair.

ST. PANCRA'S PAROCHIAL AND SOUTHAMPTON TRUST DINNER.—On Tuesday the annual dinner of the St. Pancras Parochial Association and the Southampton Paving Trust, in commemoration of the passing of Hobhouse's Act and the establishment of local self government, took place at Highbury Barn Tavern. Mr. W. Billett, one of the churchwardens of St. Pancras, occupied the chair; and was supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. J. Williams, ex M.P. for Macclesfield, and several of the Southampton commissioners. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the usual toasts had been given and responded to, the company adjourned to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up with great spirit until a late hour.

THE LATE FIRE AT MONTREAL.—A preliminary meeting, convened by public advertisement, was held on Wednesday in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of subscribing to the sufferers by the fire at Montreal; the Lord Mayor in the chair. Among the gentlemen on the platform we observed Mr. Thompson Hankey, the Governor of the Bank of England; Baron Rothschild; Edward Gurney, Esq.; James Gold, Esq.; &c. The Lord Mayor, having addressed the meeting, concluded by reading the requisition, which states:—"The recent most calamitous fire at Montreal have laid nearly one-third of the city in ashes, and destroyed property little, if anything, short of half a million. The principal scene of the conflagration was densely inhabited, chiefly by a labouring population, or by persons little elevated above that rank in life; and in the brief space of a few hours about 10,000 human beings, or nearly one fifth of the population, have found themselves homeless, and a very large proportion of these utterly destitute, and dependent upon the sympathy and liberality of their fellow-citizens. To rebuild the ruined quarters will require much time as well as money, and in a few months a Canadian winter, with all its rigours, will close in upon this mass of destitution. Meantime, to mitigate the pressing wants of the sufferers, a subscription has been opened in Montreal, Quebec, and other towns in Canada, and liberal contributions are being received; but such is the extent of the calamity that the citizens of Montreal are constrained to appeal for assistance to their fellow-subjects in the mother country and the sister colonies." Resolutions in favour of the object mentioned in the requisition were unanimously agreed to, and a subscription entered into, which amounted to a considerable sum. The meeting was not numerously attended, but the subscriptions gave great satisfaction.

SEIZURE OF AN EXTENSIVE ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—On Monday afternoon a seizure of a very extensive illicit distillery was made by Mr. Alexander Williams, an officer of the Inland Revenue department, at 19, Green-street, Lamb's Conduit-street. Behind the coach-house he found a place fitted up as a complete illicit distillery, with all the necessary apparatus, and a still at full work, with a large quantity of spirits ready for sending away. There were near 200 gallons of molasses wash prepared for continuing the working, and all the usual apparatus for carrying on an extensive trade. The still was capable of producing spirits sufficient to defraud the revenue of £70 per week, if worked but twelve hours per day. Two men were found in the house, who were given into custody. The still and entire apparatus were conveyed to the Inland Revenue warehouses in Broad-street.

SHOEBLACK FETE.—A most unusual procession passed through the City on Tuesday, consisting of fifty shoeblacks in their red costume, and bearing a standard, surmounted by two brushes, and a blacking-bottle holding a bunch of flowers. A number of friends accompanied the "polishing brigade" to Erith, where a gentleman had made extensive arrangements for the day's amusement. The boys were well supplied with pies, cake, and all the necessaries of such an occasion. Several hymns and the "National Anthem" were sung with excellent effect.

CARRY-STREET DISPENSARY.—A meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the dispensary; Mr. R. Twining in the chair. From the report it appeared that the number of patients received during the last quarter was 1326, of which number 222 were visited at their own homes. The net produce of the triennial festival, at which the Duke of Cambridge took the chair, after paying all expenses, was stated to be about £400, which had enabled the committee to pay off a debt of £200, with interest. A debt, however, of £500, still remained due to the bankers. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman.

THE LATE DISASTER TO THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAMER.—The inquest, held at the Town-hall, Gravesend, upon the body of Mr. John Sard, who lost his life by the collision between the *Duchess of Kent*, Ramsgate, and the *Ravensbourne*, Antwerp steamer, which took place in the river off Northfleet, on the 1st of July last, and by which the former was sunk, terminated on Wednesday last. After a considerable body of evidence had been offered, the jury, at a quarter past five o'clock, retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of nearly two hours they returned into court. The foreman then read the verdict of the jury as follows:—"That the deceased, John Sard, came by his death through an accidental collision between the *Duchess of Kent* and the *Ravensbourne* steamers, off North Fleet, on the 1st of July, 1852. The jury cannot separate without expressing their feelings in terms of strong condemnation, in consequence of the neglect of the owners of the *Duchess of Kent* not advertising the property of the said John Sard in their custody, they having had the means of ascertaining the name from papers found in his luggage which was saved from the wreck." The professional gentlemen attending for the various parties having tendered their acknowledgments to Mr. Hilder, the coroner, for the way in which he had conducted the investigation, and for his courtesy and urbanity, the proceedings of this protracted and important inquiry terminated.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART.—The wood engraving class of the female students of the Metropolitan School of Practical Art, is about to be re-organised and removed from Gower-street to Marlborough House, and to be placed under the direction of Mr. Thompson. Instead of meeting only twice in the week for two hours, the class is to meet daily (except Saturdays) for three hours, and an effort will be made to render the instruction as efficient as possible, especially in the art of drawing.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday the 7th of August were males 751; females, 713; total, 1464. The deaths were 1124. The mortality is near the average of the first week of the month, on which 801 persons died in 1843, and 1909 in 1849, when the epidemic of Asiatic cholera was so fatal. Six hundred and fifty-six children under 15 years of age, 299 men and women, and 165 persons of the age of 60 and upwards, died in the week; 597 were males and 527 females. Diarrhoea occasioned the deaths of 213, and cholera of 21 persons—16 of these cases occurred on the north side of the Thames, and 5 on the south. The official report states that "in its leading symptoms the cholera which prevails at present differs little from Asiatic cholera, but it is in London less rapid in its course than Asiatic cholera; it is less influenced by elevation of soil, it always prevails more or less in summer, and comparatively few persons are attacked, hence it is a variety, which for the sake of distinction may be called summer cholera." Dr. Macleod, an inspector during the epidemic of 1849, requests the registrar-general to call the attention of medical informants to the importance of stating in all cases how long the premonitory symptoms of the approach of cholera preceded the attack in its fatal form. No cases of diarrhoea should be neglected in the present season. They should be immediately treated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer last week was 29.379 in. The mean temperature of the week was 63.3°, which is 1.88 higher than the average of the same week in ten years. The mean difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 11.8°; although the air was dry, about one inch of rain fell in the same period; and the direction of the wind during the week was from the south and south-west, with an average horizontal movement of rather more than 116 miles each day.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF GOLD ON BOARD SHIP.—AUSTRALIA.—The *Melbourne Argus* of April 3 contains the following:—"Yesterday morning, at an early hour, two boats, with muffled oars, containing twenty-two men, armed to the teeth, proceeded from the beach at Sandridge to the barque *Nelson*, lying off the light-house, on route to London, had on board 8183 ounces of gold. Notwithstanding so large an amount of treasure was deposited in her, no watch was kept, and the pirates succeeded in boarding her, and securing two men and a boy, who were in the forecastle, before they could raise any alarm. Having dispersed themselves over the vessel, some went aft and seized the chief officer and a friend, together with the carpenter, who were asleep in the cabin, whilst others employed themselves in throwing overboard all the small arms within their reach, as well as the swivel-guns mounted on the poop deck. Mr. Draper, the chief officer, received a slight wound in the thigh, from a shot fired by one of the robbers, before they succeeded in overpowering him and his companions, which they soon did, and having lashed their hands together, they commenced plundering the lazarette, of the position of which they appeared to be well acquainted. Captain Wright, the commander of the vessel, was ashore, and seven only of the crew remained on board. Having secured the treasure of which they were in search, and deposited it in the boats, they took the precaution, before quitting the vessel, of imprisoning all the hands in the lazarette, where it is difficult to conjecture how long they might have remained had they not been released by a seaman, who, in the early part of the fray, during the confusion which ensued, succeeded in secreting himself, and who emerged from his hiding-place when well assured of the departure of the assailants. So soon as the chief officer was liberated from his confinement he proceeded to Williams Town, and gave information to the proper authorities of what had occurred. The harbour-master's and water police boats were immediately manned and proceeded to sea, in the hope of overtaking the plunderers, but they could discover nothing until daylight, when they found one of the boats half a mile from the beach towards St. Kilda, broadside on the sand, together with the tracks of dray wheels brought there to convey away the plunder. Another boat was found on the beach at Williams Town. Upon the arrival of Mr. Level, the inspector of water police, in town yesterday morning, with intelligence of the occurrence, Captain Sturt started off with a body of the mounted police, and scoured the country, with the view of discovering what direction the dray had taken after leaving the beach. Up to the time of going to press last night, we regret to say, no tidings had been heard of them; but it is expected that, in the event of their capture, some of their number could be recognised, though many of them had the lower part of their faces disguised in black handkerchiefs, with caps over their eyes."—April 6. There is little to add in reference to the daring act of piracy committed on board the *Nelson*. Yesterday morning, as a compositor in our employment, named Mr. Masters, was proceeding to the beach, within half a mile of the hotel, at a short distance from the land, he stumbled over the empty boxes which had contained the gold, and which were concealed in the tea-tree scrub. They are now lying at the watch-house. A fancy pipe was also found close by, as well as a blue shirt, which perhaps may afford some clue to the perpetrators of this daring deed. In the hurried division of the spoil, some of the gold had been split about the place, and several people were employed yesterday afternoon in carrying away the sand for the purpose of washing it. A bag of gold dust was found on Saturday morning, which is believed to have formed a portion of the plunder."

ACCELERATION OF MAILS.—The Post-office authorities contemplate introducing night-work into the General Post-office, for the purpose of accelerating the dispatch of the morning mails and deliveries. The scheme contemplated is a staff of clerks working in the inland office, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

MONEY ORDERS.—NEW REGULATION.—An order has been issued by the Postmaster-General to the following effect:—"1. On and after the 1st of September, 1852, an additional commission will be charged in every case of transfer or re-payment of a money order. 2. The payment of the additional commission, viz. 3d. on all sums not exceeding £2; and 6d. on all sums between £2 and £5, must be invariably made by postage stamps transmitted with the application for transfer or repayment; and unless the amount be so transmitted, the application will not be complied with. 3. All applications for transfer or repayment must be addressed to the president of the London, Dublin, or Edinburgh Money-order Office, according as the order was issued in England (or Wales), Ireland, or Scotland. 4. To prevent the necessity of a transfer, in consequence of an order being erroneously drawn on a different office from the one at which payment is desired, the public are advised to furnish in writing to the issuing postmaster, at the time of application, the full particulars of the money order required, and also to ascertain, before quitting the issuing office, that the order corresponds with those particulars."

COLONIAL AND INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.—A meeting of the association formed during the Crystal Palace Exhibition in Hyde Park, for the purpose of promoting a cheap and uniform system of colonial and international postage, was held at the house of the Society of Arts on Tuesday, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That it appears to this association that all the arguments used by Mr. Rowland Hill in favour of the justice of a uniform rate of postage apply certainly to colonial, and probably to foreign correspondence. That the cost of conveyance, as was proved by Mr. Rowland Hill, depends upon the number of letters, and not upon the distance, and that therefore the justice of a uniform rate is evident. That the association welcomes the recognition of this principle in the recent adoption of uniform rates for printed papers to some of our colonies. That the simplicity and convenience of pre-payment also appear to apply to colonial and foreign correspondence." The Right Hon. the Earl Granville has consented to become president of the association.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER "FORMOSA."—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer *Formosa*, left Southampton on Saturday last with 70 passengers for Sidney, the payment for the first class being 90 guineas; for the second, 50. This vessel is intended to perform the voyage from Sidney to Singapore, in conjunction with the *Chusan*, which sailed about four months since. She is 750 tons burden, and, judging from her performance on her trial trip, and from her passage from Glasgow to Southampton, 600 miles in 50 hours, we should consider her one of the smartest vessels afloat. The commander, W. Parfitt, is a very competent officer, and well acquainted practically with the route; the other officers are excellently chosen and skillful in their profession. The company has left ulterior arrangements on the line to be decided by the captain, from experience, on the spot. The appointments of the ship are excellent, and the most ample provision is made for the comfort of officers and passengers. Between 2000 and 3000 people assembled to witness her departure from Southampton Docks. The *Tagus* Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer left for Lisbon and Gibraltar at the same time; as she is about the same tonnage as the *Formosa*, a trial of their speed for a few days will give a comparison between the paddle and the screw.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Bristol, C. Russell in the chair, when a most important report was read, including the commencement of a negotiation between the London and North-Western and this company. The London and North-Western directors propose the amalgamation of the two companies—all agreements of either company with other companies to be acknowledged and stand on the same footing. This the Great Western directors object to, but offer to enter into arrangements for preventing competition, and a division of northern traffic from places which both lines either do or will hereafter touch. The report was adopted, the dividend of 4 per cent. declared, and the directors authorised to take the preliminary steps for making a new coast line from Weymouth to Dorchester, in order to protect the company from the threatened opposition of the South-Western.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—From the accounts of this company it appears that the last half year's receipts (including the balance from the previous half year of £30,953 14s. 9d.) amounted to £625,884 11s. 6d., and the expenditure to £465,043 11s., leaving a disposable balance of £160,840 13s. 6d. The proposed dividend on the old stock is at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, reducing the balance to £2154 2s. 10d.

AN HEIRESS TO DON MIGUEL.—The Princess of Braganza, Consort of Don Miguel, was safely delivered of a princess, on the 5th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning, at the Castle of Heubach, near Frankfurt-on-the-Maine (Germany). The accouchement was attended with all the etiquette observed with princes of this blood. A great number of noble Portuguese assembled at the Castle of Heubach a few days previously, in order to be present. Both the mother and the infant princess are doing well.

THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE.

BY THE GHOST OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I AM no shrieking, gibbering ghost, but a gentlemanly and quiet shade. My voice is low, but musical: it has a slight tone of sadness in it, imparted by an early presentiment of a premature fate, and of a career embalmed in the affections of my friends. If I were asked to describe my psychological characteristic, I should say it was a certain gentle sympathising earnestness. During the last few moonlight nights I have been brimful of emotion, for I have been haunting the scene of my past existence, and realising my past glories. A few devotees who have lingered about my ruins, have done me the honour to say that I am the finest wreck in the world, and that the Coliseum itself by moonlight is not so grand a sight. Standing at the great western entrance, with the full moon in the southeast, the lofty frame work of the great nave certainly forms two magnificent perspective lines; while the congeries of skeleton columns and girders, seen through the glazed sides of the building, and lit up by the moon, have a misty and hazy look, at once spectre-like and poetical.

I have finally decided not to accompany the Crystal Palace to Sydenham. It will be so changed that it will no longer be the same building. It will have a history and an individuality of its own. When the time comes, it will have its own ghost and its own retrospections. Don't suppose I look down upon the *New Crystal Palace* because it is a purely commercial speculation. I am above such affectation. I was a purely commercial speculation myself, although conceived in the large heart and brain of a young German Prince. My reminiscences of Royalty are most dear to me. But how do I know that the Crystal Palace at Sydenham may not be as much honoured and cherished by Royalty as I? It is enough for me that I passed a short and delicious existence. Living, I had nothing to wish for—dying, I had nothing to regret. I made millions happy; I made the gentlest bosoms throb with pulsations of innocent pleasure. I brought together wisdom, genius, and sense, and lovingly introduced them to beauty, purity, and womanly grace. I gave to the wise new hopes of his species; to the industrious, new motives; to labour, a new dignity; and to work, a new reverence. I studied all art and all science in the inner minds of visitors and exhibitors, and whispered the results in the ears of our gentle Queen. In a word, I became so interpenetrated by the beauty, music, poetry, and genius assembled together in the Great Exhibition, that no Shade in Elysium—although I say it—has a keener sense of grace, a quicker ear for melody, a truer sympathy for heroic endurance, or a more instinctive appreciation of virtuous endeavour in the most lowly walks of life. In these busy days it is not permitted even to a ghost to pass his time in pleasant musings upon the best spent life; and so being what I am, the Spirit of all the happy influences of the Great Exhibition, I have had serious notions of becoming the Spirit of the Time. It has seemed incumbent upon me to impress my lineaments upon the age. You know my mission. It is to blend the highest utility with the highest refinement. At first I thought, as all spirits do, who have a new purpose in view, of "starting a paper." But then, remembering the true and eloquent things you said about the Crystal Palace, the spirit and taste with which your artists reproduced its countless objects of beauty and utility, and the wholesome influence which the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is exercising in the cause of progress and brotherhood, I abandoned my design. My mysterious revelations from spirit-land shall be murmured in your ear alone. It will be mine to hallow every inch of ground in Hyde Park which Paxton obtained for his fairy structure; yours it will be to follow him to the scene of his further triumphs, and to show the consecrated agencies at work in his New Palace of Iron and Glass at Sydenham.

I pass over the first moments of my embryo existence, when the wise-acres all agreed that the iron girders could not possibly bear the weight of the galleries, when filled with people—when it was impossible, moreover, they could be fixed in time—when it was still more absurd to suppose so fabulous an amount of glazing could be performed—and when it was the acme of absurdity to think that the painting could be finished in time. The first and proudest day of my life was not, perhaps, the happiest. Like a young beauty at a drawing-room, I was intoxicated by the smiles of the Court and the adulation of the crowd; but it was a day chequered by a few clouds and some misgivings, and I enjoyed seasons of more assured happiness afterwards. It was, of course, pleasant to me, for it was then a novel sensation, to witness the unfeigned start of pleasure and surprise with which my visitors on the 1st of May acknowledged the fairy-like lightness, the indescribable cheerfulness, and the vast proportions of the edifice they had come to inaugurate. The first wonder was that the "blazing arch of lucid glass" should span the lofty transept at a height that dwarfed the noble elms which it enclosed. The elms remain, and so long as they flourish the building will never want a monolith to mark its site. Need I remind you how beautifully the delicate spring-like tints of these fine old trees contrasted on the first of May with the heavier and darker greens of palms, palmettos, and the other tropical exotics that flourished in such luxuriance by their side—or that, interspersed among the foliage, and standing against the sides of the transept, were statues by some of our best English masters, bright in the virgin freshness of Carrara marble? Scarcely recovered from the first "shock of mild surprise," my visitors were borne on to the gigantic glass fountain, and when they caught the first glance of the lofty and almost interminable nave on either hand, it was pleasant to note their awe-struck and bewildered look. Mr. Owen Jones had already pointed out to me, that if you carried the eye along the roof, the blue and white cobweb lines of pillar and girder melted at length into a distant haze. Sir David Brewster said, indeed, on the day of opening, "that the eye required a little green;" but on that particular day, you must remember, we were all too much delighted to be critical. Then those vast central naves, with their colossal statues, mirrors, rich brocaded silks hung trophy-wise, domes of iron rising almost to the roof, and fountains: shall we ever forget how they first looked, all arranged as in some "grand motionless procession?" Have you forgotten how you admired the light and elegant galleries of the naves, where the eye was caught by chandeliers in crystal and in richly-coloured glass—by tapestry and carpets of floral richness of design and colour, or by objects of manufacture glittering in gold and silver? Let me felicitate myself that the only state pageant enacted within my walls was one of the most gorgeous and glittering of modern times. People about the Court of Queen Victoria tell me that for novelty, splendour, and grandeur combined, their memory and experience supply no parallel to the scene at my inauguration. Some gentle spirits, indeed, were never able to pass the seat or place from which they had viewed the ceremony without a thrill of pleasure and emotion. There are others who think that, when but a confused recollection of the Great Exhibition, and its countless products, remains on the "tablet of the brain," the oriental magnificence of my inauguration scene will still be "freshly remembered."

It was a proud moment for me, when the Queen, giving her left hand to Prince Albert, and her right to the youthful heir-apparent, and attended by the Court, the Ministers of State, and the *corps diplomatique*, traversed in grand procession the naves and south transept. How the trumpets rang through the building—how the lusty organs leaped into life and sound—how the excited assemblage broke forth into shouts, and every man considered himself a sworn member of her Majesty's body-guard! All these things are agreeable to me to remember, but perhaps wearisome to repeat. But you were so intently watching the Queen and the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Wellington, and the Chinese Mandarin, and the Prince of Prussia, and the Prince of Orange, and Garter-King-at-Arms, that you all omitted to notice one or two little incidents which it is not too late even now to mention. When the Royal procession returned to the crystal fountain, after making the circuit of the building, it was clear that the hearts of the Royal group were full of emotion, inspired not less by the grandeur of the spectacle than the loyalty and enthusiasm of which they were the illustrious objects. Do you know what the

Princess Royal did? Her little heart was full; and she sprang forward to kiss the Duchess of Kent, regarding "grandmamma," perhaps, as the only member of the Royal circle with whom, at such a moment, she could take such a liberty, and to whom she could turn for sympathy. The clear and piercing notes of the trumpets are again heard. The Queen's lips moved, and she gracefully pointed to east and west nave. She had given a command to the Lord Chamberlain, who forthwith proceeded to obey the Royal mandate. THE EXHIBITION WAS OPENED! and I sprang into full and happy life. Again the shrill trumpets executed a flourish, which stirred every bosom, and again the assemblage broke forth into shouts. Here again a little incident occurred, in which the mother of the Queen and, this time, the Prince of Wales took part. Her Majesty most graciously—I thought even fervently—bent to her subjects, and looked her thanks. The Prince Consort bowed. The Princess Royal, who held a bouquet in her hand, with a buoyant manner, as if she could begin the steps of a quadrille at the shortest possible notice, followed the example of her seniors, and practised with great success two or three graceful courtesies. But the youthful Prince of Wales was not so self-possessed. He still gazed at the scene with timid wonder. A sense of enjoyment was absorbed in childish awe. It was necessary for some one to remind him that he, also, must acknowledge the salutations of his mamma's loyal subjects; and this office was performed by the Duchess of Kent, who leaned down and whispered something to the heir apparent. The child-Prince hereupon made low obeisance to the majesty of

the people, to the infinite delight of the excellent Duchess, who appeared to have taken the two young people under her charge for the day, and who watched their movements with maternal interest and affection.

The next great day in my history was the last day of five-shilling admissions. That Saturday was the grand climax to a series of gradually increasing assemblages. Name to me, if you can, any edifice in modern Europe that has ever contained a more splendid gathering of beauty, fashion, and rank. The June Flower Show of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick—at which I am told from 12,000 to 15,000 of the *haut ton* promenaded upon the lawns and grounds of the society—is the only assemblage worthy to be compared to it. But I had 50,000 visitors. Did you ever see a more glorious display of female loveliness? I am not ashamed to say that on that day I drank such ravishing draughts that I was absolutely drunk with beauty. Rich carnations, such as Titian revelled in; complexions of alabaster purity, such as Guido loved to paint; smiles soft and tender as ever mantled upon the cheek of virgin innocence, in the canvass of Correggio; winning grace of form and feature, such as Raphael alone could imagine, were here seen in bewildering profusion. Twenty syrens might have taken the bunch of grapes that Charles James Fox presented to the lovely Duchess of Devonshire, with his motto, "Je plains à l'ivresse." The exquisitely chiselled features of English aristocratic beauty have been often sung, and may be seen in the sculptor's studio. But were you heart-proof

against the eyes that darted remorseless murder at every step? Only spirits could bathe unharmed in that sea of light, love, and radiance, but all could drink in the blessed influences of so much beautiful and breathing womanhood.

I heard much disputing about "eyes." My foreign visitors gave the palm to the *blue eyes*, which they had come prepared to admire, and which were, certainly, of unsurpassed depth and beauty. They said that, with fair hair and a pure complexion, they were irresistible and angelic. And then I heard something about *angeli* and *Angles*, which I believe you will find in Goldsmith's History. I luxuriated in the blue eyes, certainly. But if I should give them the unmeasured superiority that it was very natural for foreigners to award, there would pass reproachfully before my mind's gaze eyes of the richest hazel with auburn hair, for which I have a weakness; and they would be followed by eyes of the expressive grey, which "melt into love" prettily enough, but which, unlike those of Sir Walter Scott's hero, do not "kindle in war." And then I am by no means likely to forget certain black-eyed houris, who, with tints of rich carnation upon their cheeks, and black hair, always look handsome, whatever their features. And then, above all, there was one young girl, whose face was not so strictly beautiful as many others, but who exercised an unaccountable witchery. I was puzzled myself to account for it; but my powers of abstraction and analysis, being less disturbed than those of the young men around me



REMAINS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, IN HYDE PARK.

I succeeded in resolving her beauty into its component parts. Her eyes then were of a singularly deep blue, fringed and shaded by eye-lashes—mark me!—unusually long and black, beautifully arched eye-brows, and hair of raven hue. The deep blue eyes had a half sleepy and dreamy look, which, as I told Sir Peter Lely, I could have trusted him to paint, if he would have left out the voluptuous court-leer of his day, which, happily, we don't see in these days of Crystal Palaces.

I might swell this catalogue of pure and high-souled beauty, for there were charms enough in the Crystal Palace on that day to set up a hundred poets and novelists for life. Suffice it to say that it was the only day of all the year in which people with my fullest consent abandoned themselves to the pleasure of seeing and being seen. Some young members of the Society of Friends made manifold attempts to go through their catalogues, but forms and faces, such as rarely haunt even poets in their dreams, passed before them with most distracting effect. At last—to my great joy, but not at all with the consent of the modest Tabithas and Ruths in pretty cottage bonnets by their side—the bulky volume was closed (but not got rid of) for the day, and they promenaded to and fro with the rest, not ashamed honestly to admire where the *nil admirari* would have been absurd and impossible even to George Fox himself. When I saw this I was content. The foreigners had come to admire. A beautiful English girl in the *Champs Elysées* strikes a party of French exquisites dumb. They gaze as if transfixed with adoration. This is a matter of course, and nobody is surprised at it. But for an honest young English Quaker to abandon the compartments and galleries, to shut his book, and to swell the fashionable crowd that rendered the

naves and transepts almost impassable, was a triumph indeed for the fair sylphs in gauze-like attire, who led these young members of the Society of Friends in their train.

Eight-and-forty hours afterwards the scene had indeed changed. How great the contrast between the last five-shilling day and the first shilling day, you do not require to be reminded. Everybody told me I ought to be nervous and apprehensive for my safety; and certainly there were moments when I reflected that never were treasures and valuables such as I possessed thrown open to a promiscuous mob—to anybody who could afford a shilling. Every great city must have its burglars, its pick-pockets, its *mauvais sujets*, I remembered, as I took one of my early walks about the building, when, in one of the most solitary and unfrequented compartments, I came upon a strong body of police, who I found were placed there as a matter of precaution for my protection. Following a line of policemen who were placed at signal distance from each other, and from this spot, I found myself in a side aisle just opposite the Koh-i-Noor. Here, within signal distance again, a policeman was on duty, whose instructions seemed to be never to take his eye off the wondrous diamond; while the policeman on duty over the golden cage in which the Mountain of Light was enshrined appeared to have his hand upon the spring which would have relegated the costly jewel, the price of a kingdom, in an instant to his iron chest. How many police were on duty that day at Prince's Gate, and how many in Scotland-yard, I never had the curiosity to inquire, for a glance round the building, when the public were admitted, re-assured me. London had made up its mind that Hyde-park would hardly contain the people who would throng for admission, and the belief was enough to defeat its

own realisation. On the Derby day, when everybody went because it was thought nobody would go, I had the fullest attendance that had yet arrived. On the first of the shilling days, when everybody stayed away because it was thought everybody would go, I looked positively deserted; only a paltry 15,000 were present; and as they dispersed themselves over the building much more than the fashionable loungers, the Crystal Palace looked for the first time bare and bald, wanting the air of gaiety and animation which the presence of a well-dressed crowd in motion naturally imparts. Never had there been so good an opportunity of studying the objects in the sections undisturbed, and the fortunate 15,000 seemed much more anxious to avail themselves of it than to possess themselves of the Koh-i-Noor, which I thought, indeed, they regarded with a certain contempt and indifference, not at all complimentary to a precious stone then currently valued at two millions.

I could discourse to you of a thousand instances in which the humanising and elevating influences of the Great Industrial Exhibition have since borne the richest fruit. In millions of workshops abroad and at home, men are working more cheerily, with more of faith and purpose in their work, and grace in the manner of doing it, than heretofore.

The early morning light has surprised me, and I have so much still to say that I am not willing that these should be quite "the last words of the Great Exhibition." This week you will have to describe the sale of "80,000 squares of glass" by the hands of the public auctioneer. If you wish to see how philosophically I, the most cheerful of spectres, bear this indignity, leave, I pray you, a little space in your next for "the Ghost of the Crystal Palace."



THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—PLACING THE FIRST PILLAR.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

IN our Journal of last week we recorded the commencement of the erection of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham on Thursday, by the placing of the first column of the structure. We now engrave the very interesting ceremony; and add two passages from the addresses, characterising the leading objects of the great undertaking.

Mr. Laing, M.P., in the course of his able speech, after fixing the column, observed:—"When we consider the work which has this day been formally commenced, it is no light enterprise which lies before us. Former ages have raised palaces enough, and many of them of surpassing magnificence. We have all read of the hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossal palace temples of Egypt, and the gorgeous structures of Nineveh and Persepolis. Many of us have seen the scattered fragments of Nero's Golden Palace on the Palatine-hill, and the vast ruins which still speak so magnificently of the grandeur of Imperial Rome. But what were all these palaces, and how were they constructed? They were raised by the spoils of captive nations, and the forced labour of myriads of slaves, to gratify the caprice or vanity of some solitary despot. (Hear.) To our own age has been reserved the privilege of raising a palace for the people.

(Loud cheers.) Yes, the structure of which the first column has just raised its head into the air, is emphatically and distinctly the possession of the British people, as it is the production of their own unaided and independent enterprise. (Hear, hear.) On us, to whom circumstances have intrusted the direction of this great popular undertaking, devolves the duty of seeing that it is carried out in a manner worthy of the public spirit of the age in which we live, and of the magnitude of our high mission. I assure you we all feel very deeply the responsibility of our position; and although we have judged it premature and unseemly to make any formal religious ceremonial on the present occasion, we feel not the less profoundly that in carrying out this undertaking, as we hope to do, to a successful issue, we are but acting as the instruments of that beneficent and overruling Providence which is guiding our great British race along the paths of peaceful progress. (Hear, hear.) I trust that the assurance that we are all deeply and intimately impressed with what I may almost venture to call a religious feeling of our duties and responsibilities, will be accepted as a guarantee that, to the best of our judgment and ability, this great undertaking shall be constructed in a proper spirit and with a view to noble and elevating objects. (Hear, hear.) As regards the material portions of the enterprise, words are but feeble instruments in which to paint the triumphs of art and the beauties of nature. It is better to ask you to look around you and say for yourselves whether the site is not worthy of the People's Palace and of the People's Park. (Cheers.) Figure to yourselves the surrounding area which is now defined by a circle of beauty—(Cheers)—converted into a crystal

dome, and raised aloft under the blue vault of heaven, and you will form some indistinct image of the new central transept as it exists in the genius of a Paxton, and as it will shortly exist as a tangible reality for the wonder and admiration of millions." (Cheers.)

In his second address Mr. Laing observed:—"It would be proper briefly to advert to the principal objects proposed to be kept in view in the erection of this glorious building, surrounded by that enchanting park, which the same genius would call into existence. They might be comprised under the heads of recreation, instruction, and commercial utility. (Hear, hear.) We could not but feel that there was some ground for the reproach often cast upon Englishmen, that while they knew well how to work, they did not know how to amuse themselves—" (Hear, hear, and laughter)—that, in that respect, we were very inferior to the nations to whom, in other respects, we might reckon ourselves superior. (Hear, hear.) If for the mass of our population we could provide some more refined amusements than those of Greenwich or Windmill-hill, or, worse than all, the gin palace or the saloon, we should go a great way towards advancing the character of the English nation. (Hear, hear.)

What was wanting for the elevation of our working classes was that very description of refinement which it might be hoped would be afforded by contemplating the marvels of nature and art in a palace like that about to be erected. (Cheers.) As the means of recreation the question turned upon the temptation that could be offered to them to visit a scene easy of access. Now, the experience of the Great Exhibition of 1851 had fully confuted the notion that they were unworthy of a

place of amusement—that they were so immersed in the fumes of tobacco and gin that it was useless to hold out to them any temptation to better things. 6,000,000 of visitors in less than six months—(Hear, hear)—conducted themselves with a propriety which refuted that calumny, and proved that, if the palace be made worthy of the people of England, the people of England would flock in millions to it. (Hear, hear.) But, further, it was proposed to combine instruction with amusement. The tendency of the age was, not to appeals to the faculties by dry abstraction or words, but to appeals to the eye; and the object would be to present, as in an illustrated edition, on a large scale, all the marvels of industry and art. (Hear, hear.) Take ethnology—take the science which classifies and arranges the various branches of the human family; how delightful it would be to a young man, studying such works as Pritchard's, to see in this Crystal Palace classified specimens of the varieties of mankind, prepared by eminent artists, under the superintendence of the most eminent ethnologists of the age! (Hear, hear.) Or suppose any one taking a lively and intelligent interest in some of our great staple manufactures, which gave employment to our millions and made the wealth of our empire—cotton, for instance. A man might confuse his brain by reading books about spinning-jennies, and then have to go down to Manchester, and endeavour to understand the different processes by looking on amid the whirl and confusion and dust of a mill in actual work; how much better if he could come to this palace, as he could to the Great Exhibition, and trace the cotton from the berry on the plant to the garment which decorated the ladies who stood by him.

MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN SINGERS AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Tuesday night the principal singers of Her Majesty's Theatre sang in the Rotunda at Vauxhall, giving their gratuitous services, in aid of Signor Grippi, formerly the prompter. Mr. Lamley, the director, kindly gave permission for his company to appear at the Royal property, and a large attendance was therefore insured for the charitable occasion. Signor Licalzi was the able accompanist; and Madame De Lagrange, Mlle. Ida Bertrand, Signori Lablache, Gardoni, Calzolari, Forlotti, and De Bassini sang their favourite airs; enthusiastic encores following their exertions.

HERREN HENNER.—We have been premature in announcing the end of the concert season: above we record a *soirée*; and now a *matinée* must be mentioned, that of Herr Henner, the pianist, and Herr F. Henner, the violinist, at the New Beethoven Rooms, Queen Anne-street, last Monday. We learn from the programme that they were assisted by the Misses Brougham, and Mr. G. Todder, the tenor, with Mr. Anshutz as accompanist; and that some of their own compositions were performed, besides those of the standard composers.

AMATEUR BALL FOR DISTRESSED MUSICIANS.—We feel pleasure in stating that £479 13s. was the amount distributed amongst 43 distressed musicians, as the result of the ball given by the Amateur Musical Society. The names of the amateur band, which played on the occasion, under the direction of Mr. Boosey, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, were—First violins, Messrs. Mendes, D'Evilley, A. Leslie, and Pawle; second violins, Messrs. St. Vincent Jervis, Ames, and Captain Hotham; tenors, Messrs. Owen and Willett Adey; violoncellos, Captain Paget, Messrs. F. Lawford and H. Leslie; double basses, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir A. R. Macdonald, Bart., and Mr. F. Leslie; flutes, Major the Hon. Horace Pitt and Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton; and cornets a-piston, Captain Baillie and Mr. Brendon.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The programme of the forthcoming festival, which will commence in three weeks, has afforded universal satisfaction. The engagement of the gifted Viardot has been a fortunate hit of the committee of management. There is every prospect of a brilliant meeting; and the performance of the "Christus" and "Lorely" of Mendelssohn, for the first time in this country, is looked for with the greatest interest. Costa's direction of the Beethoven Choral Symphony, with such an imposing orchestra and chorus, will be one of the most prominent attractions of the programme.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.—Mr. Henry Hugh Pierson, the composer of the new oratorio, "Jerusalem," one of the novelties to be produced at the Norfolk gathering, was a pupil of Atwood, Groatex, Corfe, and T. A. Walmsley, in England; and of Carl Banck of Dresden, and Thomaschek of Prague. Mr. Pierson obtained the chair of the Professorship of Music in Edinburgh chiefly, it is stated, through his organ-playing at St. John's Church, and the testimonials he had received from Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Reissiger, and Johann Schneider. After Mr. Pierson's resignation of the Edinburgh Professorship, he returned to Germany, and composed in Vienna some songs and other pieces under the name of Mannsfeldt. The *lieder* gave rise to some discussion in the musical organs of Germany. Some gleanings from an opera, "Lella," were given at the Court Theatre, at the palace of Charlottenberg, during the composer's stay at Berlin, and the work was subsequently produced at Hamburg, with decided success. Mr. Pierson is the composer of another opera, "Contarini," the libretto being based on one of Victor Hugo's plays; but he has vainly endeavoured to obtain a hearing of the work in this country. He then composed the oratorio of "Jerusalem," and with the greatest difficulty obtained a trial of a portion of the composition at Norwich, before the festival committee, and the result was that the oratorio was accepted for the ensuing meeting. These antecedents of the untired composer ought to be quite sufficient to secure for him a fair and impartial hearing.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Under the efficient direction of Mr. J. L. Hutton, the pianist and composer, a concert is given every evening, the programme of which consists chiefly of glees and madrigals, sung by the Misses Mossent and Henderson; Messrs. Manvers, Young, and Leflitt. The solo instrumentalists are Richardson, flute; Clough, trombone; Viotti Collins, violin; Lazarus and Wulfe, clarinet; S. Pratten, flute; and Collette, flageolet.

MADAME FIORENTINI.—We have to correct an error in our last week's number. Madame Fiorentini has declined the engagement offered to her by the director of the Italian opera in Berlin, in which capital she was so popular; having resolved to remain in this country to sing, at we have before stated, in oratorios and concerts.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—A benefit was announced for last night (Friday) at this establishment, for Mr. Harris, the active stage-manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, the director of which gave his permission to the principal artists to perform on the occasion. "Don Pasquale," with Madame De Lagrange, Calzolari, De Bassini, and Lablache; the last scene from the "Sonnambula," with Madame Chanton; the last scene of "Lucia," with Gardoni; and dancing by Rosati, L. Fleury, M. Darand, &c., were the entertainments. Mr. Ballie was the conductor.

MUSIC AT THE DIGGINGS.—Madame Thillon will follow Madame Baccianti, who has gained a fortune, to C. Fornia; and Mrs. Fiddes, late Miss H. Cawse, is about to imitate the example of Miss Sarah Flower, the contralto, by visiting Australia, where the amateurs, instead of bouquets, throw nuggets and darts for the singers.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—On the 1st, 2d, and 3d inst., the singing tournament took place at Dasselodt; the first prize was won by the Conordia Society of Bonn, the second by the Polyhymnia of Cologne; and the societies of Neuss, Gladbach, &c., gained the smaller honours. The singing of the hymn by Mendelssohn, "So rühmt' euch in die Kunde," by the Bonn chorists, created unabated enthusiasm. At the concert, Madame Schumann (Clara Wieck) was the chief pianist; her sister also played. Mlle. Schloos was the leading vocalist. Herr Schumann's "Julius Caesar" overture was executed, as also Beethoven's Op. 124 in C. A new work, "The Calm of the Sea," by Herr Fisher, of Myance was also performed. Madame Sontag has been singing at Baden-Baden with immense success. Mr. Swift, the English tenor, is engaged to sing at the Italian Opera-house in Lisbon, at which Madame Castellan will be the *prima donna*. The Madrid Opera-house will open on the 21st of October with Verdi's "Die Foscari." Signora Capriati, *prima donna*, Roppa tenor, and Ciletti barytone. Madame Clara Novello and Mlle. Angri will make their debuts in the second week in Rossini's "Semiramide;" Bellini's "Beatrice di Tenda," Donizetti's "Martiri," Verdi's "Luigi Miller," and "Lombardi" will be also given.

PANORAMA.—AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.—We were admitted to a private view, on Tuesday, of a new moving panorama, presenting a voyage to Australia and a visit to the gold-fields, proposed to be opened at 309, Regent-street, next the Polytechnic, and we are able to commend the exhibition as consisting of a series of paintings most highly finished and admirably selected. More than one artist has been engaged on the work—the sketches on the spot, for instance, were taken by Mr. J. S. Prout; the marine subjects have been painted by Mr. T. S. Robins; and those pertaining to natural history by Mr. C. Weigall. The combination of talent has accomplished a highly successful result. The series of views commences with Plymouth Sound and Eddystone Lighthouse, and proceeds to Madeira, Rio Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope. We know not but that some of these more familiar places might have been omitted; we confess that we were impatient for "fresh fields and pastures new." But we were soon rewarded: South Sea Whale Fishery, Melbourne, the valley of the Goulburn, and Geelong are all excellent pictures. These were followed by the road to the Diggings, Mount Alexander, and an amusing kangaroo hunt at Illawarra. The series concluded with a view of Sydney, the Parramatta river, the Blue Mountains, Summerhill Creek, Ophir, and the encampment of gold diggers by moonlight. Some of these were very effective, from the highly dramatic groupings of human figures. The subjects of the views were explained by a lecturer, who also undertakes to give practical information relative to the gold diggings. These paintings are so charmingly executed, and illustrate spots so beautiful in themselves, they are likely, we think, to rank among the number of impulses to emigration. They well deserve at any rate a visit on their own account, and, owing to their merit, must acquire rapid popularity.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES AT ATHENS.—From Athens, under date the 4th inst., we learn that on the previous day the King of Greece visited the Acropolis to examine the excavations recently discovered there by M. Bené, a Frenchman. Some of the excavations made under his directions have brought to light the last steps of the staircase which led to the principal entrance and the surrounding wall of the citadel. The steps are in Pentelic marble, and not a joint of them has been displaced. The door is 12 feet high, and of the Doric order. The lintel and the casing of the door are in a single block of marble. The wall is 21 feet in height. It is composed of different kinds of marble. At its base are pedestals and fragments of the Roman epoch. The upper part, on the contrary, comprises the entablature of several Doric temples anterior to Pericles. Above the architrave is placed a frieze, with its triglyphs in stone and its metopes in marble, in the same style as the first Parthenon. The cornice does not crown the wall, but is in its turn surmounted by an elegant attic formed of fresh architraves and cornices, which belonged to the interior of the temple. M. Bené had commenced another excavation in the south-west angle of the great bastion, to discover the construction of the western wall. He has found two other arches in perfect preservation, but they do not date further back than the middle ages or the Byzantine epoch. Several fragments of architecture and sculpture, and 23 inscriptions, have been discovered. A bas-relief, well executed, represents eight young Athenians dancing.

A SOMNAMBULIST.—A Bordeaux journal states that a wealthy farmer, in the neighbourhood of that city, lately perceived that some of his fowls and pigeons were stolen. As two enormous dogs were let loose in the farmhouse at night, it was supposed that the thief must have been committed by some persons in the house. The farmer, in consequence, determined to post his men in various places in the premises the next night, and have a strict watch kept. The men remained at their posts until a little after 12, when the noise of a key turning in a lock was heard, and the moment after the farmer himself made his appearance in his shirt and evidently in a state of somnambulism. He proceeded straight to the pigeon house, twisted the necks of two birds, and carried them off with him. He did the same to two ducks, and then returned tranquilly to his own room, where he hid the birds carefully in a press, and went to bed. This occurrence being related the next day to his sons, they adopted measures to prevent it taking place again.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's four-act opera "Casilda" was to have been repeated on Saturday night, but, owing to the indisposition of Calzolari, the tenor, the "Sonnambula" was given for the fifth time; being Mlle. Chanton's second appearance as *Amina*, De Bassini sustaining the *Count*, and Gardoni enacting *Elvino*. As this was the forty-fifth and concluding night of the subscription, the National Anthem was sung at the conclusion of the opera, before the ballet of "Zélie."

Monday was set apart, at play-house prices, for the special benefit of Balfe, the musical director and conductor, who has now completed his seventh season in that honourable position. The popular composer presented his patrons and friends—who, notwithstanding the advanced period of the operatic campaign and the untoward circumstances thereof, rallied around him in no little force—with Mozart's "Don Giovanni" for the first time. The cast included Madame Fiorentini as *Donna Anna*; F. Lablache as *Masetto*; Calzolari, as *Don Ottavio*; and Lablache as *Leporello*, all well and honourably known to the amateurs in their respective parts. The *Zerlina* on this occasion was the Countess Tacconi-Tasca; the *Elvira*, Mlle. Garcia, of Drury-lane Theatre; the *Commandatore*, Signor Suardi; and the *Don Giovanni*, Signor De Bassini. Madame Tasca made her debut on this night; she was some years since distinguished as a *prima donna* in Italy, and has been heard here during the season at divers concerts. With every allowance for a benefit night, when any absurdity is allowed to pass muster, free from adverse criticism, it would be a failure in our duty, as faithful chroniclers of the times, if we did not record the fact, that the opinion is unanimous, as to the performance having been the most cruel massacre of the composer's masterpiece ever heard in this country. The magnificent organ of Madame Fiorentini, the artistic skill of Calzolari, the tact of F. Lablache, the glorious singing of the great Lablache, and the handsome figure and animated action of De Bassini, could not compensate for the glaring deficiencies arising from want of rehearsals, and from artists being in utter ignorance of the music allotted to them, no opera requiring greater exactitude in the *ensemble* than the sublime score of "Don Giovanni." It was a painful position for Madame Fiorentini, who has only been heard twice this season in "Maria di Rohan," to be exposed on her return to such an annoying ordeal. If her acting left ample room for improvement, her vocalisation was conscientious; and many portions of the recitatives were superbly rendered. Madame De Lagrange electrified the house in the Mazurka and Hungarian variations; and Madame Chanton and Mlle. Ida Bertrand and Gardoni also contributed their aid, in their favourite pieces, to console the audience for the Mozartian disappointment.

On Thursday there was the first of a series of farewell nights, at a reduced tariff; "Casilda" being given for the second time, with Mlle. Chanton, Mlle. De Lagrange, Calzolari, Suardi, and De Bassini. This evening (Saturday) there will be a variety of entertainments, beginning with "Il Barbiere," and including the last act of "La Sonnambula."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The seventh representation of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" took place on Saturday last.

Bellini's "Norma," with Grisi, Mademoiselle Bertrandi, Herr Formès, Signor Soldi, and Signor Negri (his first appearance this season), and the second act of Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," with Mlle. Jullienne, Signor Stigelli, Signor Marini, and Signor Tamberlik, and Mlle. Robert, the *danséeuse*, were Tuesday's entertainments. It may be recollected that in the prospectus of Her Majesty's Theatre there appeared the following notification—"The ratification of the engagement with Signor Negri, primo tenore, from La Scala, Milan, and the principal theatres of Italy, is daily expected." A few days afterwards, the prospectus of the Royal Italian Opera announced that the ratification of Signor Negri's contract had been received by the directors, and that his services were exclusively secured. After this apparent struggle to obtain the tenor, it would seem as if he had been regarded as an invaluable acquisition by both the rival managers. Signor Negri has been known to have been in town for some time, but his debut has been delayed, owing to the discovery that he was only "up" in Verdi's operas. It is, moreover, reported that he sang *Pollio* for the first time on Tuesday night. Be this as it may, and making every allowance for the disagreeableness of the part of the Roman Luthario, a more striking instance of the want of judgment in the selection of singers by operatic managers, was never displayed. Neither at Her Majesty's Theatre, nor at the Royal Italian Opera, has there ever been a new tenor with less qualifications to take the leading position. It would be an insult to Mario and Tamberlik to institute any comparison, however distant, with them and Negri; and even Fraschini and Baccanti, not to mention Gardoni, would be dishonoured by pitting their pretensions against the new comer, whose voice is of the roughest quality, whose style is defective, and whose intonation is imperfect. Once an artist, always an artist—this is an aphorism in art; and, be the drawbacks and contrabands of a debut what they may be, the indications of good vocalisation are unmistakable. With immense power, Negri has no compass in the upper octave; the *timbre* is harsh and unsympathetic, and he has not yet mastered his scales. It can readily be conceived that in the shouting, lungs-tacking exertions in Verdi's works, Negri's strength would carry him through with no little *décal* in the concerted pieces, but a first-rate tenor must possess attributes greater than those of a leading chorus singer; there must be intellect, fancy, taste, sentiment, and, above all, poetry in his nature, to enlist the sympathies of the present generation of opera-lovers, who recollect Kubini, Donizetti, Moriani, Daprez, Gardoni, Mario, and Tamberlik. Negri was a failure, like Andri, proving how little Continental fame can now be relied upon.

On Thursday, "Le Propheète" attained its eighth performance, Marini being *Zacarias* for the first time this season.

Julien's "Pietro il Grande," after three postponements, is fixed for to night (Saturday).

HAYMARKET.

The Adelphi company has been transferred to the Haymarket, and a new piece with Adelphi effects produced there. The construction and materials are of the usual kind—the same proportion of domestic tragedy to the like relief of comic extravagance—the same war between the material class and the criminal population—with the usual moral, that of guilt for a time successful, and ultimately punished. Mr. S. Emery is here for a while the triumphant pariah, who, after cutting the throat of a magistrate who had condemned his father, uses the wealth he has thus procured in gradually buying up his victim's landed property, and finally effecting the ruin of the spendthrift son. This notion, extravagant as it is, constitutes the "powerful interest" of the piece, with the leaven of a love story, in which the successful villain claims the hand of his victim's daughter. But all this complicated web of mischief is unwound by the agency of a companion in the crime, *Bob Smithers*, an itinerant musician and thimble-rigger (enacted by Paul Bedford), who lets his confederate proceed for five and twenty years in his career, and then quietly applies to him for one-half of his gains. This, of course, he resists, notwithstanding the awkward fact that the murdered man had conspired, with his own blood, to write his murderer's name on the wall, which, at the inquest, *Smithers* had, however, concealed with a heavy screen, which had never been removed, the chamber having been since kept locked up. *Richard Oliver* (such is the name of the delinquent hero) determines to obliterate the record, and breaks open the door, when he discovers *Margaret* there before him, with *Bob Smithers*, and others, the fatal screen being removed, and the blood-writing revealed to the eyes of all. He endeavours to make his escape, but is secured. The younger son of the victim had been all along suspected of the crime, and had therefore disguised himself as a blind beggar; but is by this *dénouement* restored to sight. There is an underplot, turning on the adventures of *Augustus Trotter*, Esq. of Piccadilly, London (Mr. Wright), who seeks relief from insanity by founding a model farm, in which his cows, pigs, and dogs get the mastery. The pigs and a Newfoundland dog are actually introduced on the stage. This gentleman wishes for a stupid rustic wife, and is nearly entrapped by *Lotty* (Miss Woolgar), the daughter of *Bob Smithers*, who had been an equestrian performer under the name of *Carlotta Smithers*, but is detected in time. It is useless to add, that the scenes in which they appeared were effectively acted. The whole drama was in fact so; and Mr. Emery, in particular, deserves praise for the manner in which he contrived to make a revolting character less so by an artistic delineation. The piece is the production of the Messrs. Morton, whose united talents have succeeded in producing dialogues and scenes alternately impressive and amusing. But we venture to think that this class of piece is, after all, not the most suitable exhibition for the Haymarket stage; though we would not visit it with a censure on the boards of the Adelphi, where this kind of production is expected. Even there, however, though we condemn it, we never heartily approve dramas of this class, however clever; and we have seen some more successful in many respects than "The Writing on the Wall."

OLYMPIC.

The accession of Mr. F. Emery to this house seems to have been regarded as an event, since a costly ballet spectacle has been prepared for the occasion under the title of "The Field of Terror." Overrun with brambles and wild o'-the-wisps, the discarded inheritance, with her husband and child, encounter all the perils related in the German legend on which the spectacle is founded. But there is a gold mine beneath, reserved for the reward of exertion. The demon imp of the diggings, *Reuber* (Mr. Flexmore), disputes every inch of the territory; and the spade and pickaxe combat is of the most fearful character; nor is it until his lamp can be effectually secured, that the rightful owners of the field can secure its quiet possession. Some of the situations were misunderstood by the audience, and Mr. Flexmore's tricks would not suffer by a little abridgment. These improvements effected, the splendour of the spectacle will probably render the piece attractive. Much pains and cost have been expended on its production; and many of the scenes display considerable magnificence, as well as invention. The whole is obviously an ambitious affair, which, we need not add, enhances the difficulty of successful production. The house was full.

The Dublin Evening Mail of Monday states that the Earl of Derby has given authority, within the last few days, for the translation and publication of the ancient laws and institutes of Ireland usually known as the Brehon laws.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The race meeting *par excellence* of the ensuing week will be the "York August," which, occupying Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, promises a large amount of sport of the highest importance; it is enough to say that each day will have one or more features of great interest. Lichfield, with a tolerable programme, comes off on Monday and Tuesday; Plymouth on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Pinner, a very minor affair, on Wednesday.

The "Water-Parties" embrace the following regattas:—Christchurch and Lambeth, on Monday; Cowes (lasting until Saturday), Little Hampton, and Hun. orford, on Tuesday; and Dover and Talkin Tarn (Cumberland), on Thursday.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday: Kent v. England, at Canterbury. Tuesday: The Vine v. Eleven of Tunbridge Wells, at Tunbridge Wells; Exmouth v. Vale of Taunton, at Exmouth; Pymore v. Teinbridge, at Pymore. Thursday: Gentlemen of England v. Gentlemen of Kent, at Canterbury; All England match, at Kennington Oval; the United Eleven of England v. Twenty-two of South Wilt, at Salisbury; Counties of Surrey and Nottingham v. Surrey Grand, at Nottingham; Taunton v. Teinbridge, at Teinbridge.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A tolerably full room, but business almost at a standstill; the quotations subjoined are, in most instances, made from offers.

HORSE HANDICAP.		
7 to 1 agst Little Harry	8 to 1 agst Voltigeur	30 to 1 — Hippolytus
8 to 1 agst Weathergale	12 to 1 — Francis	
ST. LEGER.		
3 to 1 agst Songstress	15 to 1 agst Harbinger	20 to 1 — Longbow
7 to 2 agst Stockwell	17 to 1 — August	

Thursday.—The offers this afternoon—business there was none—were to take 7 to 2 about Stockwell, and to lay 4 to 1 each against Songstress and Daniel O'Rourke.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—Monday.

The TRIAL STAKES.—Carrier (Carroll), 1. Le Juif (Marlow), 2. The PRODUCE STAKES.—Ibis (Wells), 1. Parser (Sharpe), 2. The WOLVERHAMPTON STAKES.—Weathergale (Cowley), 1. Doubt (Charlton), 2.

The WELTER HANDICAP.—Cairns (Mr. Shaw), 1. The Drag (Davenport), 2. The LADIES' PURSE OF 50 SOVS. Heats.—Royal George (Sharpe), 1. Don John (Ashmall), 2.

TUESDAY.

The PATSHULL HANDICAP.—Paddy Bird, 1. Morning Star, 2. The CHILLINGTON STAKES.—Br. c. by Simon, 1. Deodemon, 2. The CLEVELAND CUP.—Galvanism, 1. Triffid, 2. The MEMBERS' PLATE.—Thunderbolt, 1. Tancred, 2. The FREE HANDICAP.—Grief, 1. The Reaper, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The WROTHESLEY STAKES.—Evening Star, 1. Faugh-a-Ballagh filly, 2. The FOAL STAKES.—Old Man, 1. Director, 2. The HOLYOAKE STAKES.—Lough Bawn, 1. Doubt, 2. The THEATRE STAKES.—Lady Bibina, 1. Sir Charles Napier, 2. The INNKEEPERS' PLATE.—Br. m. by Faugh-a-Ballagh walked over.

GREAT YARMOUTH RACES.—Tuesday.

The VAUXHALL STAKES were won by Chorus, beating Sabra and Miss Sarah. The NORFOLK AND SCFFOLK HANDICAP.—Ingratitude walked over. The TRADESMEN'S TWO YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Piccadilly, 1. Indor, 2. The BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE (heats) was won by Ingratitude, beating Urbanity.

WEDNESDAY.

The GREAT YARMOUTH HANDICAP.—Beauclerk, 1. Cressa, 2. The THEATRE STAKES (heats) were won by Valentine, beating Lady Love and Ingratitude. The CONSOLATION STAKES were won by Fidgety Girl, beating Urbanity, Priory Stag, and Mountain Daw. The COUNTRY MEMBERS' PLATE (heats) was won by Valentine, beating Ingratitude and Lady Love.

READING RACES.—Wednesday.

The EASTHAMPTON PARK STAKES.—Gelding by Idas (Cowley), 1. Kremlin filly (Wakefield), 2. The BEREKSHIRE STAKES.—Dulcet (Pavis), 1. Waterfall (Wakefield), 2. The ABBOT STAKES.—Delance (Hiet), 1. Hambletonian (A. Day), 2. The LADIES' PLATE.—Christiana (Grazbrook), 1. Aura (Barker), 2. The BOROUGH PLATE was won in two heats by Rage (Steele), beating Ariette and five others.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP PLATE OF 20 SOVS.—Presque, 1. Hambletonian, 2. The READING STAKES.—Fog Orrock, 1. Bridget, 2. INNKEEPERS' PLATE.—Waterfall walked over.

COVENTRY RACES.—Thursday.

PEEPING TOM HANDICAP.—Brawn, 1. The Greek, 2. The CITY STAKES.—Veloce de cult, 1. Joan Bull, 2. The GODIVA HANDICAP.—Humphry, 1. Ibis, 2.

AQUATICS.

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB.

On Tuesday this club sailed their fourth match this season, which was distinguished by the novel feature of one of the three prizes being presented as an encouragement to emulation amongst the owners of small craft, to yachts not exceeding four tons. The little fleet, in the whole, numbered nine sail; amongst which were some very good boats of the larger class, and the contest was very interesting. The prizes, which were in specie, were very liberal, and one minute per ton time allowed by the larger to the smaller craft. The following had been entered to contend:—

FIRST CLASS.	
1. Mr E Harvey's <i>Gem</i> , seven tons—blue with white plums.	
2. Mr Huchins's <i>Julia</i> , seven tons—blue.	
3. Mr Bernard's <i>Albatross</i> , seven tons—red.	
4. Mr B Wallis's <i>Valentine</i> , eight tons—white, red heart, pierced with a blue arrow.	
5. Mr W E Mathieson's <i>Ottilia</i> , seven tons—red, white cross.	
6. Mr E Guet's <i>Alice</i> , six tons—blue with white star.	
7. Mr E Kaib's <i>Idas</i> , six tons—red over white.	
SECOND CLASS.	
1. Mr F G Lange's <i>Como</i> , three tons—red, white, and red vertically.	
2. Mr W Luckwell's <i>Calliope</i> , three tons—blue with amber border.	
3. Mr E Sauer's <i>Polka</i> , four tons—white, with red and blue triangle.	
4. Mr F Ayckbourn's <i>Floa</i> , four tons—white.	

The *Fairy steamer* had been chartered by the club to accompany the race and accommodated a very large and highly respectable party; besides which, the *Pearl*, *Mystery*, *Water Witch*, and several other gentlemen's yachts were in attendance.

The distance in the first class was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back; and in the second, from Blackwall to Greenwich and back. The whole of the boats but the *Gem* and the *Polka* came to their station. The wind was S.E. at the time of starting, but as squalls came on veered considerably, and southward more.

At 11 h. 45 min. the signal was fired, and the race commenced. After a most interesting struggle, the match was concluded in the following order:—

	H. M. S.
Valentine (the winner)	5 31 25
Ottilia	5 35 30
Julia	5 40 30
Idas	5 0 0

The second class was timed thus:—

	H. M. S.
Calliope	4 53 0
Floa	5 49 0

The winner of this class went right away from the others throughout. Mr. Berncastle then presented the chief prize to the owner of the *Valentine*, the second to the *Ottilia*, and the third to the *Calliope*, with appropriate addresses.

TOWER REGATTA.—The thirty-fourth annual sport of the above took place on Tuesday; it was well conducted throughout, and appeared to give general gratification. The race was decided in four heats, by six watermen, at the Tower-stairs, and the start from off Queen's-stairs, Tower, and row round St. Katharine's-dock buoy, opposite the entrance, and eel-chain, to the place of starting; twice round each heat. The final heat was as follows:—F. Williams (red), 1. D. Funnis (yellow), 2. It was a very capital race throughout, won by but little more than a length.

WESTMINSTER (SCHOLARS) BOAT RACES.—THE SILVER CUPS MATCH.—Six members contended for a pair of silver cups—an cars wager—on Monday. The distance was from Battersea to Putney, and Mr. Wright officiated as umpire in the College right:—Messrs. Bearings and Madden, 1. Messrs. Vincent and Freeman, 2.

SILVER CHALLENGE SCULLS.—The distance contested was from Putney-bridge to Vauxhall; Mr. Burton, one of the spirited donors, himself one of the most distinguished scullers and carmen in many a spirit-stirring conflict, officiating as umpire:—Mr. C. Hammond, T. B., 1. Mr. W. Madden, Q. S., 2.

SHADWELL REGATTA.—Six free watermen contended on Monday at the above place for a new skiff and sundry other prizes, subscribed by the residents, and formed a very excellent regatta. The race was in five heats, the distance extending from New-crane to the Regent's-canal buoy, twice round each heat. The final heat terminated as follows:—T. Kirkland (dark blue), 1. J. Robinson (green), 2.

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN GOODS UNDER BOND.—The Customs authorities have had under consideration an application from the merchants of Liverpool, representing the inconvenience experienced in consequence of goods removed under bond from London, and consigned to different parties, being included in the same despatch of letter of advice; and they have, with the view of obviating the inconvenience complained of, given such directions as will have the desired effect in future, when bond shall be given in London, or at any other warehousing port, for the removal of goods consigned to different parties at another warehousing port in the United Kingdom.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

From St. Petersburg, under date July 27, we learn that the negotiations which have been so long pending between Russia and Austria, relative to a junction of the telegraphic lines, are now concluded. Russia has accepted the regulations of the Austro-Germanic Telegraph Union without actually joining it, with the reservation, however, that the transmission of private despatches, except those of the press and of state and of the Bourse, is for the present prohibited.

A communication has been received this week at Brussels from the Belgian Consul at Athens that a very serious disease has attacked the current crop, and it is found that the half is destroyed. This circumstance has had great influence on the crops of last year, which are now in the magazines, the owners refusing every offer in the determination of raising up the prices to 85 colonnates per 1000 lb., or 100 francs for 100 kilogrammes.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia for the week ending Saturday last consisted of seven ships to Port Philip, of an aggregate capacity of 3003 tons (besides an East Indiaman of 1292 tons, freighted in part for that colony), and of four ships to Sydney, of 2048 tons, exclusive of the mail steamer *Sydney*. There was also one vessel of 835 tons to Adelaide, South Australia. The exports of manufactured goods, as well as of wines, spirits, and tobacco, were again large, although emigrants at present constitute the chief portion of Australian cargoes, the number of these for the week having probably been from 1200 to 1500. Among the miscellaneous exports were two rather large consignments of hops.

A subscription has been set on foot by the non-electors of Cocker-mouth and the neighbourhood, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of plate, to be presented to Mr. Horsman, the late M.P. for that borough.

On Sunday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a fire broke out in the immense range of premises in the occupancy of Mr. Bell, and well known as the Tottenham Mills, situated on an island surrounded by the river Lea, near the Tottenham station of the Eastern Counties Railway, which, within a short period of time, destroyed an oil and a flour mill, with their contents, and several of the adjoining buildings. In the flour mill it is stated that there were 2000 quarters of wheat. Mr. Bell was partially insured. About fifty families are thrown out of employment by this disaster.

On Friday night (last week), as Mr. Whittington, of Brandon-row, Walworth, was sitting in the shop of Mr. Simpson, hairdresser, Walworth-road, he was suddenly taken ill, and dropped from his chair apparently insensible. Mr. A. G. Power, surgeon, London-road, was immediately sent for, and promptly applied the usual remedies, but in vain, life being totally extinct.

A few days ago, as Mrs. Morrell, of High Grove Park, Plumstead-common, was driving a four-wheel chaise, in which were seated four other ladies, the horse became frightened when passing near the Woodman, Old Charlton, and rapidly running down the hill came into a collision with a waggon. By the shock the ladies were all thrown out upon the road. Mrs. Morrell had her arm broken, and she, as well as the other ladies, were seriously cut and injured about the head.

A few days ago the side of one of the limestone quarries in the vicinity of Llanymonach, Monmouthshire, gave way, when about 60,000 tons fell upon two, if not more, unfortunate men who were working at the place, burying them beneath the fallen mass. Although great exertions have been made to extricate the bodies of the poor men, it is expected that some time must elapse before they can be reached.

Import of foreign wheat, flour, cheese, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 4th August, 1852:—130,600 bushels wheat; 933 bags do.; 40,767 barrels flour; 3274 sacks do.; 100,714 bushels Indian corn; 9500 sacks do.; 10,832 bushels barley; 16,480 bushels oats; 30,731 bushels beans; 1680 bushels peas; 106 boxes cheese.

The *New York Sun* proposes "to settle the fisheries outrage by seizing at once upon Canada and the British possessions in North America."

At the Edinburgh Jury Court, second division, Mrs. Janet Donald, or Eadie, has recently obtained a verdict of £100 for herself, and of £200 for her children, as compensation for the death of her husband, who had been killed in the pit of the Barton's-hill Coal Company, at Dykehead, owing to the unsafe condition of such pit, in which the deceased was engaged as a collier, or miner, or drawer.

Last week the deliveries of tea in London increased a little, being 634,281 lb.

A few evenings ago a family of ten brothers were invited to a tea-party in New Scote. Out of the ten seven were upwards of 70 years of age.

A gentleman had his pocket picked of a book, containing notes and documents to the value of several hundred pounds, while standing in the Bank of Liverpool, last Saturday morning.

From an advertisement in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, it appears that proceedings are about to be taken by the Earl of Farnham to disentail his extensive and valuable estates.

The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Speaker of the late House of Commons, is at present on a visit to M. C. Roberts, Esq., at his seat, Sallymount, county Kildare.

The appointment of keeper of Carisbrooke Castle, lately vacant by the demise of Mr. Bennett, the celebrated inventor of the rockets for preserving the lives of persons shipwrecked, has been presented by Lord Heytesbury to Mr. H. D. Cole, well known for many years as the hon. secretary to the Isle of Wight Agricultural Society, the Race Committee, and other public matters.

The herring fisheries of the United Kingdom promise during the present year to be abundant in their produce, and such produce promises to be excellent in its quality.

A letter from Dantzie of the 29th ult. says:—"The cholera has made its appearance here, and, as usual, has come from Poland. Up to this time it has been very fatal. Of every five persons attacked four have died."

By the liberality of the Marquis of Westminster, the Grosvenor Gallery, which contains a noble collection of works in the various schools of Italy, France, Flanders, and England, is again laid open to public inspection, under certain regulations. Visitors who have obtained orders by personal application are admitted on Thursdays, between the hours of half-past one and five.

On Sunday evening, between the hours of nine and ten, a fire broke out on the farming premises of Mr. Collier, at Graveland, in the vicinity of the Waterworks, which destroyed the barn, shed, and other out-buildings, together with several stacks of hay.

Elizabeth Walker, a servant maid, aged twenty-four years, was suddenly killed last week by a sun-stroke while hanging out clothes in a garden in Sheffield. It may not be generally known that a piece of silk, which is a non-conductor, worn as the lining of a hat or bonnet, is a very safe protection against sun-stroke.

A return published shows that the total amount realised by the sale of property under the Encumbered Estate Commission in Dublin since its institution is £7,300,000; of this about a million's worth was disposed of by private contract.

In the Zoological Gardens at Berlin, a large bear recently fell ill. Medical aid was called in, but the animal hourly waxed worse and worse, and was given over. Of a sudden, however, it roused itself, and with terrible efforts and groans ejected from its mouth a coarse napkin containing two or three pounds of cherries, which had fallen into its den.

The Astronomer Royal having undertaken to select a name for the planet discovered on the 24th of June by Mr. Hind, proposes to call it "Melampus." This planet is one of the nearest to us of the group between Mars and Jupiter, the period of revolution being 1269 days, which places it between Flora and Victoria.

Died at Bushey, Hertfordshire, on his birthday, August 4, aged 97, John Smith, formerly a soldier in the British army, and who was present at the battle of Bunker's hill, June 17th, 1775.

On Monday morning, while a man was ploughing in a field by the Prince Albert public-house, East Surrey-grove, Peckham, he turned up a gold coin weighing half an ounce, and bearing the following inscription:—"IOANES V. D. G. P. R. T. ET AL. NEX R. 1747," and which, from its appearance, must have been in the ground a great length of time.

The equivocality of many of the names of places in Scotland has given occasion to a very amusing saying regarding a clergyman of the Free Kirk. "He was born of *Dull*, brought up at the school of *Dunse*, and finally settled minister in the parish of *Droon*."

An extraordinary blast or explosion of powder, ignited by means of electricity, took place in Garantilly Quarry, near Edinburgh, on Monday last. Something more than half a ton of powder was used. There were fifteen simultaneous charges, shattering off, on a rough calculation, not less than 140,000 cubic feet of stone. This is the fourth explosion of the same kind that has taken place in this quarry.

Steam navigation has lately increased in an incredible manner at Constantinople. More than twenty steamers now ply daily in the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. It is said that a Russian company is about to be formed, which will have twenty vessels, to run in opposition to those now established.

The Count de Béthune, whose fixed residence was at Brussels, but who had been for some time at Spa, was returning to the latter place on horseback on Saturday last from Varviers, in Belgium, when his horse took fright at the whistle of a railway train which was about to start, and ran against a railway gate. The Count, in order that he might not be struck by the train, threw himself off, and, in falling, fractured his skull so dreadfully that he died soon afterwards.

A Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels, states that the President of the Republic, aware of the attentions of which Count D'Orsay stood in need during his illness, caused two-thirds of his year's salary to be paid to him in advance.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police condemned, on Saturday last, M. Jeanne, stationer and dealer in works of art, in the Faubourg Choiseul, Paris, to fifteen days' imprisonment, and 2000 francs, for having exhibited in his shop Legitimist emblems of a seditious character. Amongst them were portraits of the Count de Chambord, with the inscription, "Henri V., King of France." A number of the things complained of were seized, and were ordered to be confiscated.

M. Schmetz, painter and member of the Institute, has been named director of the French School at Rome, in the room of M. Alaux, whose functions will expire on the 31st of December next.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMATEUR.—In reply to your inquiry, Judy desires us to say that, in her Problem No. 23, *Chess Players' Chronicle* for August, the White Bishop should stand at Queen's square instead of the King's square.
W. H. of Glasgow, and others.—PROBLEM No. 443.—The error consists in the printer's having placed a Black King on the square where the Black King should stand. The position is a very fine one.
J. J. of Northampton.—Black must move his King.
J. E. H. of Stuttgart.—The position you have sent must be erroneously transcribed: surely the Black Queen cannot stand on her fourth square. Will you favour us with a diagram?
E. B. C. of Pinxton.—The problems have duly reached us, and they shall be examined and reported on forthwith.
J. C. B.—Received, with thanks.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 444, by T. E. B. of Woodford; M. P. Margot, Andrew, Derovon, J. E. H. of Stuttgart; W. H. of Glasgow; Damiano, Stevens, are correct.
* * * Answers to Chess Correspondents are for the most part deferred until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 444.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her r4	P takes R, or (a)	3. Q to K 1:5th (ch) K moves	
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P in passing	4. Q to K 5th—Mate	

(a) 1.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2. Q to K R 5th (ch)		K to Q N 4th, or (e)
3. B takes P (ch), and Mate next move.		K to Q Kt 3d

(*) 1.	Q to K 7th	
2. Q takes Q	K to Q B 4th	
3. B takes P (ch), and Mate next move.		

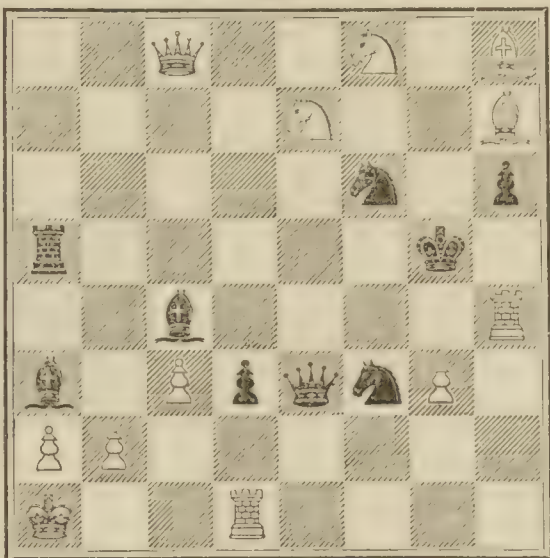
PROBLEM No. 445.

In the diagram of this position the printer has inadvertently placed a Black Knight on two squares where the Black King should stand. We shall reserve the solution.

PROBLEM No. 446.

By Signor GAMCIBINI, of Perouse.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White or Black, having the first move, is to mate his adversary in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE, IN RUSSIA.

The two following games were played simultaneously by correspondence, between Mr. SCHUMOFF (at St. Petersburg) and Mr. KIREFSKI (at Moscow), both begun September 5th, 1850.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B takes B	K takes B
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	16. Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	P to Q 4th (e)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. B to Q R 3d	Q to Q B 5th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	18. P takes P (ch)	Q takes Q P
5. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 6th (a)	19. QR to K sq (ch)	K to Q 2d
6. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	20. P to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt sq
7. P to Q Kt 5th (b)	Q to K 2d	21. R to K 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq
8. Castles	Kt to K 4th	22. Q takes Q P	P to Q R 4th
9. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	23. R to Q sq	P to K R 4th
10. Q to her Kt 3d	Kt to K B 3d (c)	24. Kt to K 5th	Q to K R 2d
11. B takes KB P (ch)	K to his 2d	25. Kt to K Kt 6th	P to Q R 3d
12. Kt to Q 2d	P to Q 3d	26. B to Q Kt 2d	Q to K Kt sq
13. Kt to K B 3d	B to K 3d (d)	27. Kt takes R	B to Q Kt 5th
14. Q to her B 4th	Q to her B 4th	28. B takes Kt, and Black surrendered	

Notes by Major Jaenisch.

(a) A feeble move; Mr. Kirefski happening at this time not to know the correct answer, which, as the "Analyse Nouvelle" has shown, is 5 Kt to K B 3d.
(b) Mr. Schumoff would have received no decisive advantage from his opponent's error at move 5, if he had not availed himself of the usual method of carrying on the attack shown in the "Chess-Player's Handbook," pp. 158, 159. Mr. Heydebrandt and der Laan's opinion that Black can easily defend himself by playing, instead of 7 Q to K 2d, 7 Kt to K 4th, followed by 8 White B takes Q P; Black P to Q 4th. I will not presume to decide upon this point.
(c) This is too hazardous; but Mr. Kirefski would not, *cette qui coûte*, have a crowded Rook.
(d) The game from this point becomes extremely animated and interesting.
(e) If Black had retired the King, White might have answered with Kt to Kt 5th, having an attack quite irresistible.

SECOND GAME.

(Musio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28. K P takes B	K to B 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	29. K to B 2d	R to K sq
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	30. K to B 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	31. R to Q 4th	Kt to Q 1:5th
5. Castles	P takes Kt	32. P to Q B 4th	Kt takes Q Kt P
6. Q takes P	B to K R 3d	33. P takes P	P takes P
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d (a)	34. K to B 4th	P to K R 3d
8. KB takes KB P (ch)	K takes B	35. P to K R 4th	Kt to Q R 5th
9. B takes P	B takes B	36. P to K Kt 5th (ch)	P takes P (ch)
10. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Kt to K 2d	37. P takes P (ch)	Kt to Kt 3d
11. R takes B	Kt to K R 3d	38. R to Q 3d	R to K 4th
12. K to Q B 3d	R to K B sq	39. K to Kt 4th	R takes Q P
13. R takes R	Q takes R	40. R to Q R 3d	P to Q Kt 5th
14. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to R sq	41. R to K R 7th	R to Q 5th (ch)
15. R to K B sq	Kt to K B 2d	42. K to R 5th	R to Q 5th
16. Q to K R 5th	B to K 3d	43. R to K 5th	P to Q B 5th (b)
17. P to Q 5th	Q to K R 3d	44. R to K 5th	R to Q Kt 5th
18. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	45. P takes P	R to Q Kt 5th
19. R to K B 6th	B to K B 7th	46. P to K B 6th (ch)	R to B 2d
20. R takes Kt	K to Kt 2d	47. P to K B 5th	R takes Q Kt P
21. R to K R 4th	Kt to Q 2d	48. P to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to his 3d
22. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to Q K 3d	49. P to K B 7th	Kt to Q 2d
23. R to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 3d	50. P to K B 7th	K takes R
24. R to K B 4th (ch)	K to his 2d	51. P to K B 8th	Kt takes Q
25. Kt to Q 4th	B to K Kt 3d	52. P takes Kt and	
26. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 4th	53. "Queens" (ch) K to his 5th	
27. Kt to K B 5th (ch) B takes Kt		54. Q to K 7th (ch) K to Q 5th	

The game at this point was interrupted by mutual consent, on account of a long journey which Mr. Schumoff has undertaken into the interior of Russia.

(a) In a letter to the editor, Major Jaenisch observes upon this move: "Mr. Kirefski being known as a great connoisseur of the Musio attack, Mr. Schumoff was advised to resist by adopting the somewhat uncommon defence which is entered by the moves (White) 6 K to K B 3d, and 7 P to Q 3d, in order to play against (White) 8 Q to Kt 5th. (Black) 8 Q to K B 3d. Mr. Petroff, to whom I have since subjected the matter, is of opinion that the proper response for Mr. Kirefski, instead of his hazardous sacrifice (White) 6 B takes K B P (ch) (by which, however, he could at least have drawn a game), would have been 8 Q to K 5th. When Mr. Schumoff received Mr. Kirefski's letter containing the move (White) 4d, R to Q R 5th which was written at 4 o'clock, he supposed it was an error in writing, and that Mr. Kirefski intended to advance his Q R Pawn to Q 4th (4d, White, a 2 o'clock), he therefore, with the view to profit by this inconsiderate movement, answered with (Black) 4d, P to Q Kt 6th, thrusting his Pawn just into the lion's mouth, and thus, probably, losing a game with a Kt more on the board, and this by correspondence!"

A BLESSING ON THE FLOWERS.

BY MR. T. K. HERVEY.

Bishop Hall tells us, in the "Triumphs of Rome," that upon the 15th of August, it was customary to implore blessings upon herbs, plants, roots, and fruits.

It was an ancient Roman rite,
We keep it to this day,
For sacred still in Heaven's sight
The prayers that children pray;
And they are children yet in soul
Who praise the fruitful hours,
And while the gracious seasons roll,
Breathe blessings on the flowers.

There's not a plant upspringing glad,
To meet the sunbeam's kiss,
But hath its smile of welcome had
In some fair land like this:
Each tree that shades the healing well,
Where pilgrim feet may fall,
Each herb that stores the wild bee's cell;
Kind blessings rest on all.

The good old Saxon mead was brewed,
From honey of the bells,
And still by field and lane and wood,
The horn of Nature swells;
Precious the thorny rose we press,
Where off our footstep passes,
The very bread we break and bless;
Comes of the wayside grasses.

In sickness let us bless the vine,
That robes the sun-browed hill,
In health the fevered cup resign;
With a stern Roman will;
And when our last faint thoughts escape,
Our last slow steps depart,
Be all our memories of the grape,
A vintage of the heart.

Where is the growth God hath not blest?
The same protecting law
Sends the rich couch where pride may rest,
The poor man's pallet straw;
By rushy waste or weedy knoll
The moaning bittern breeds,
The lark that sings the ransomed soul
Nestles among the reeds.

The forest pines whose summits quiver
Beneath the lightning flashes,
The tender stems that drooping shiver
To meet the soft rain-aplashes,
All feel alike the awakening call
That lifts towards the sky,
Low breathing, as the dead winds fall,
Their Father's name on high.

Shall He not love the things He made?
Shall we not praise them too?
"Blest be the flowers," the Roman said,
"Fed by the Roman dew;"
And though on firmer faith we rest
And better lore is ours,
Who blesseth them, he too hath blest
The Giver of the Flowers!

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AT HOME.—Sir John Pakington having given permission to the Droitwich Horticultural Society to hold an exhibition in his grounds at Westwood-park, some 2000 persons assembled to take advantage of the permission. Special trains on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway brought a vast concourse of working men from the mining districts of Stourbridge, Dudley, and Kidderminster. At the close of a pleasant day the people assembled near the tents, and were addressed by the right hon. owner of the park, who spoke of the benefit of the allotment system, the tenants of which allotments were the chief recipients of the prizes awarded. There were fifty prizeholders numbering 112 prizes. The proceedings of the day were wound up by a *contre-danse*, in which young and old, rich and poor, honourable and commoner, master and workman, joined. Sir John Pakington led off the dance with the wife of Mr. Currier, attorney, of Droitwich.

CHRISTMAS BOXES TO POSTMEN.—The following notice, addressed to all postmasters, sub-postmasters, clerks, letter-carriers, letter-carriers, post-messengers, and others, employed in the service of the Post-office, has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—"The attention of the Postmaster-General having been drawn to a practice, prevailing amongst some officers of the department, of soliciting Christmas gifts from the public, his Lordship desires to be known that he considers such a practice as objectionable in the highest degree, and that he is resolved to remove from the service any officer who, after this notice, shall be proved to have solicited from the public any Christmas gift or other gratuity whatever. The postmaster will require every person attached to his office to read and sign this instruction."

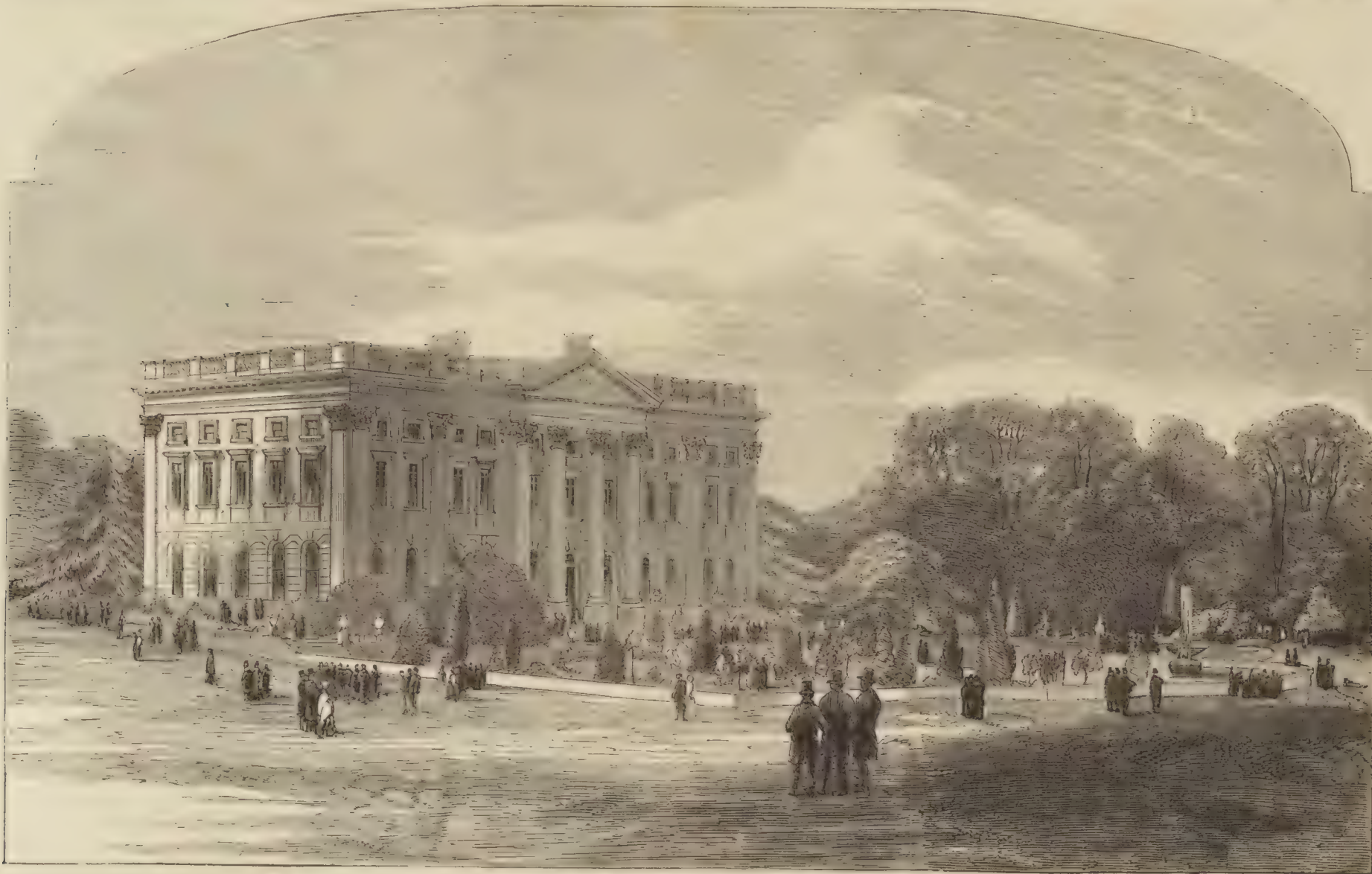
DISCOVERY OF A GROTTTO.—A very curious grotto, 800 feet long by 70 feet in width, and richly encrusted with stalagmites and stalactites of the most varied and fantastic forms, which it must have taken ages to generate, has just been discovered at Montecatini, in Tuscany, a place celebrated for its powerful mineral springs. The most singular circumstance connected with this grotto is that its temperature is permanently at 96 degrees Fahrenheit, which, together with the close air, renders it impossible to stay within unless in a state of nudity, and even then a copious perspiration is unavoidable. The water slowly filtering in from all sides, has formed a sort of lake within, to which a flat boat has now been conveyed for the convenience of visitors. This grotto has only been explored to the extent above mentioned; but it is considered certain that it has extensive ramifications, indications of which have already been found.

LIMERICK SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—Mr. David W. Raimbach, late second master of the School of Design at Belfast, has been appointed by the Board of Trade head master of the School of Design, about to be opened in Limerick.

PROVIDENT WORKING MEN.—A quiet, unassuming little society has been in existence for the last two years amongst the journeyman compositors of London, called a "Widow and Orphan Fund," to which the members contribute a small weekly sum; and we understand the committee has, up to the present time, had the gratification of dispensing no less than £580 to the families of deceased members. At the time of enrolment, Mr. J. Tidd Pratt, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, is stated to have made the remark, that "he hoped the example of the printers of London would not be lost upon other trades, who would do well to establish similar societies." At that time widow and orphan funds were being established on a few of the great railways of the metropolis, and are now, we believe, extended to the majority of them. We learn, that although the compositors' fund is self-supporting, it has received some assistance in the shape of donations, and the committee of the fund wish gratefully to acknowledge the receipt this week (per Mr. Joseph Wallen) of £5 from William Scott, Esq., of New-street-square, City. This, and other acts of kindness from benevolent gentlemen, will surely have their weight with those possessed of munificent means to lend a helping hand to an infant society, the object of which must be acknowledged to be highly praiseworthy, and deserving of support, especially when it is considered that the metropolitan printers are, literally speaking, public servants, devoting their sort lives, by night labour and otherwise, to the dissemination of intelligence to the world.

FETE TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of this association, engaged in the metropolitan districts, on Wednesday enjoyed the hospitality of Lord Robert Grosvenor, at his magnificent residence, Moor Park, near Watford. This is the second time his Lordship has thus manifested his regard for this very useful body of lay Evangelists; and the entertainment provided, and the Christian courtesy and unaffected condescension displayed by the noble host, Lady Robert Grosvenor, and every member of the family, will long be gratefully remembered by those who had the privilege of being present. Upwards of 100 scripture readers were conveyed to the Watford station by the eleven o'clock train, and from thence to Moor Park by waggons, at his Lordship's expense. On their arrival they met with the most cordial reception from the noble Lord and the several members of his family. The visitors having inspected the magnificent mansion, at two o'clock the party sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served in the Cyprian Hall (so called from the distinguished artist who decorated it). Lord Robert Grosvenor presided, and was supported by the principal members of his family, and the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Vicar of Rickmansworth. Mr. Kingscotes, one of the founders of the society, occupied the vice chair. The cloth having been removed, the following toasts were drunk and



FETE TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION, IN MOOR PARK.

duly acknowledged:—"The Queen," "The Bishops of London and Winchester, the patrons of the association."

The noble chairman, in a very complimentary speech, then gave "Prosperity to the Association, joined with the health of Mr. Kingscotes, one of its most active founders." (Enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. Kingscotes, in responding, said, he regarded it as a great mark of their esteem to couple his health with the success of the association. The blessing of God had already rested on the work in which they were engaged, and there was reasonable ground for expecting an increased measure of success. If the parochial system were to be carried out, it was absolutely necessary that there should be some persons to help the committee in their onerous work. Clergymen were coming to them, day after day, praying for help. In one parish (St. Giles's) there were now ten missionaries employed. The late incumbent of St. Giles had opened an evening service wholly for the poor. About 800 had constantly attended, and there was reason to believe that, through this instrumentality, God's Word had been blessed, to the salvation of many souls.

The noble Chairman next proposed the "Health of the Rev. Mr. Hodson, Vicar of Rickmanworth."

Mr. Hodson briefly responded.

Mr. Goodman then proposed the "Health of Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lady Robert Grosvenor, and the rest of the family."

This toast was warmly acknowledged, the company upstanding.

Mr. Bellington, the senior Scripture Reader, then read an address to Lord Robert Grosvenor, signed by 104 scripture readers, thanking his Lordship for his kindness and hospitality, and for his munificent gift of £500 towards the formation of an insurance and benefit fund.

The noble Lord responded in a feeling address, wherein his Lordship

said:—"I remember that upon a former occasion, when I had the pleasure of seeing you under our roof, it was not long after we had taken possession of this inheritance, where I think you will all agree with me in saying that 'Our lines have fallen in pleasant places.' (Cheers.) I then said that it gave us great pleasure to inaugurate our new inheritance in a way which might be said publicly to declare our allegiance to our great Master, under whose banners we were enlisted at our baptism and which enrolment was solemnly affirmed by our mature assent and consent, in confirmation. By a singular coincidence, this room, which required a complete renovation, in order to preserve it from decay, was finished only a few weeks ago, and this is the very first assembly that has taken place in it. I hail the auspicious augury, and I sincerely pray that no use hereafter made of it may ever detract from that sacred cause which our festivities upon the present occasion are intended to uphold and maintain." (Cheers.) His Lordship concluded by bidding his visitors a hearty welcome.

The party then withdrew, some to promenade in the beautiful demesne, some to enjoy the healthy game of cricket.

At seven o'clock the company again assembled at the mansion, and having partaken of tea and coffee, they sang a hymn, and bade a hearty farewell to the noble host and his courteous and interesting family.

SHEERNESS DOCKYARD BRIGADE MANŒUVRES.

The Royal Dockyard Brigade at Sheerness displayed, on Monday week, an interesting series of manœuvres, in order to test their general effi-

ciency; commencing with a sham attack upon Queenborough, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Read. The brigade left the yard in boats fitted for the service of embarking and disembarking troops and ordnance; when the procession passed in excellent order, saluted by the band of the *Monarch*, 84, Captain C. Hope; the boat brigade in advance, under Captain Flynn; the artillery, commanded by Major Laws, in front and rear of the infantry, commanded by Major Freeman.

The men went through their movements with remarkable celerity. Having received the command of Colonel Read through the bugler, the skirmishers landed, and extending, kept up a brisk fire, soon joined by the artillery; when, to the surprise of Colonel England—an old and able artillery officer—from the time of the bugle sounding to the first gun being landed and fired, was but the short space of "two" minutes. A temporary bridge being thrown across the fleet by the men, the infantry crossed, and took position in the field under the fire of the artillery and boat brigade, the latter firing from the gun-boats on the water. Shortly afterwards they were joined by the artillery, and went through several evolutions admirably, when the right battery of artillery and skirmishers stormed and took possession of the height on which stands Queenborough Castle, and fired towards the main body, the fire being steadily returned. The whole passed off remarkably well. The guns and men, again embarking, left the shore, with three cheers for Colonel Read and the officers; the band played "Rule Britannia;" landed at the yard, formed companies, and marched out. The above body, with regular drills, and a few more of them annually, will, doubtless, be a valuable force to defend the entrance of the Thames.



THE SHEERNESS ROYAL DOCKYARD BRIGADE ATTACKING QUEENBOROUGH.

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ICKLESHAM, SUSSEX.

THE ancient Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Icklesham, within a few miles of Hastings, which has been in course of restoration for the last five years, was re-opened under the happiest auspices on Thursday the 29th ult. This church, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester was found by its present incumbent, the Rev. H. B. W. Churton, late preacher to the Charter House, in a dilapidated condition. His indomitable perseverance and self-denying exertions, encouraged and assisted by his affectionate parishioners and private friends, have at length effected the restoration of one of the finest old edifices in this part of the country.

The work has been admirably executed by Mr. Teulon, the architect. The cost has been upwards of £2000; the appeals made to the liberality of the congregations on the 29th ult., towards supplying a deficiency of £500, were generously responded to, and the collections amounted to upwards of £110.

It may be expected that Icklesham Church will henceforth prove one of the many points of attraction to visitors in a neighbourhood already celebrated for its antiquities. Winchelsea, so well known to tourists, is situated in the midst of the parish of Icklesham, from which the site of modern Winchelsea was cut off by the order of Edward I, in the year 1280, in consequence of the destruction of old Win-



NAVE OF ICKLESHAM CHURCH, RESTORED.

chelsea by an inundation of the sea. It gave an Earldom to the house of Finch, in the person of the Countess of Winchelsea, in the year 1628. Henry Finch, one of the ancestors of the present Earl, is buried in the south chancel of Icklesham Church, which is within a pleasant walk of the Winchelsea station, on the South-Eastern Railway.

The illustration shows the restored nave of the Church, west and north; a remarkably fine specimen of Norman architecture.



LARGE TORTOISE AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

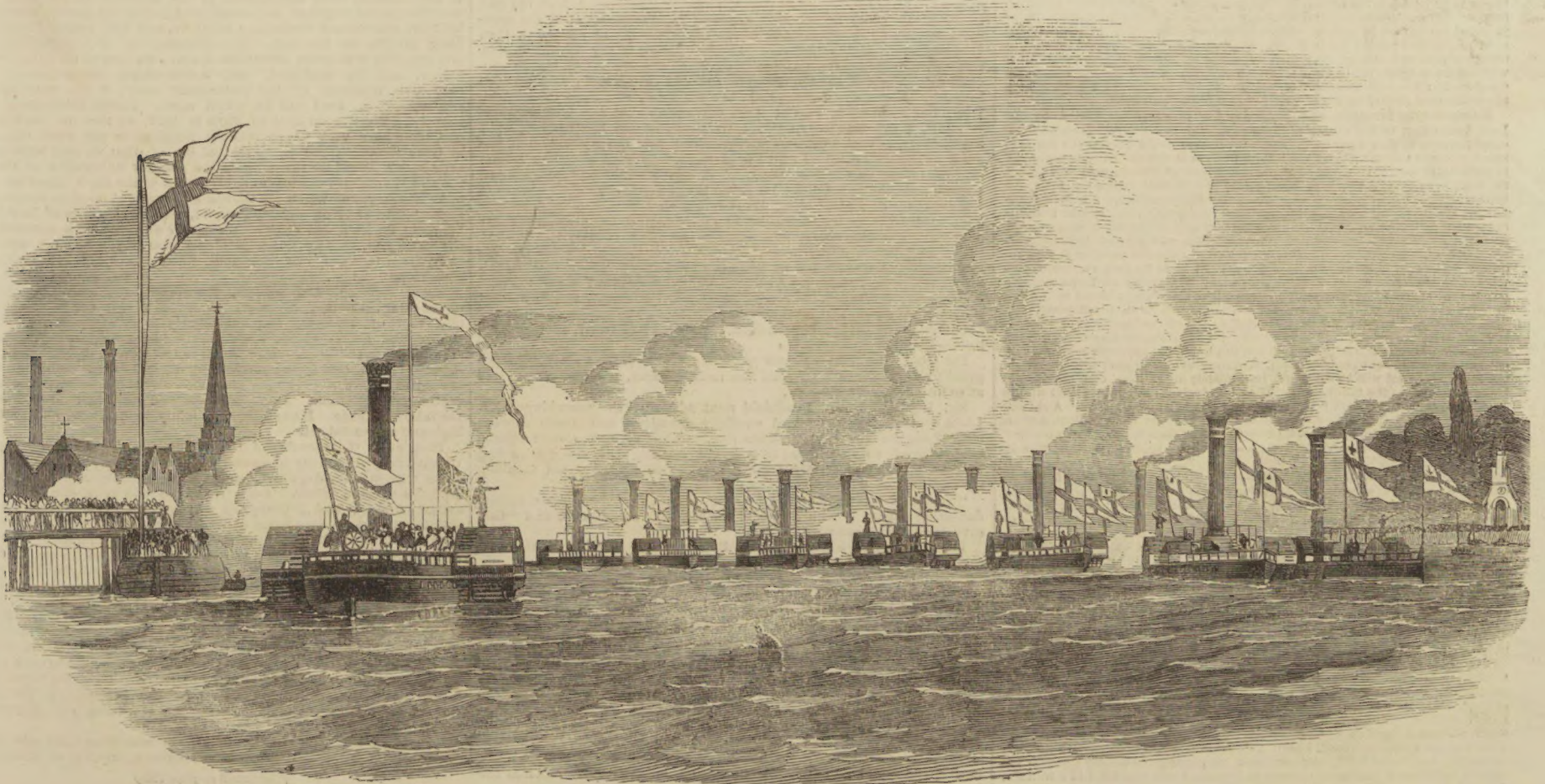
IMMENSE TORTOISE.

THIS stupendous tortoise has just been added to the collection of animals in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. It has recently been imported from India. By the number of plates of the vertebral carapace, this specimen is supposed to be upwards of 200 years old. It is the *Pyxis arachnoides*, so called by Mr. Bell, who has very closely studied the habits and economy of tortoises, and has possessed, we believe, for many years, a very fine animal of this genus. There is a remarkable similitude between its hind legs and those of the elephant. In warm countries, which are more congenial to the habits of the tortoise than our variable climate, specimens are sometimes seen of a much

larger size than even the vast one now under notice. In this genus (*pyxis*), the anterior part of the plastron or shell is moveable on a transverse hinge, and shuts up the head and fore limbs. Slow, quiet, and inoffensive, this reptile seldom wanders far from its haunts, and trusts only to its passive means of defence when molested. The specimen here figured is in excellent health, and will carry two grown persons on its back.

THE CITY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY'S FETE.

On Saturday last, the 7th inst., on the occasion of the annual festival of the crews and servants of the City Steam-boat Company, so well known



THE CITY STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S VESSELS.

on the river Thames between Chelsea and the City, the Company's thirteen vessels assembled at London Bridge, and proceeded from thence up the river in alphabetical order (A to N), by which letters the boats are distinguished, as well as by the names of the thirteen senior City Companies.

Their appearance on different parts of the route was very striking, particularly between Vauxhall-bridge and Chelsea, where the river being less frequented by barges and other craft, afforded a more open view of the entire line of steamers. After passing Battersea-bridge, the boats were put through sundry evolutions, with the view of exhibiting the perfect controul the captains have, even in difficult circumstances, over the movements of their several boats. The vessels were then moored off the Company's dock-yard, and the crews landed to prepare for their festival in the dry-dock, which was tastefully decorated with flags, &c., producing a novel and lively effect. The crews and servants of the Iron Steam-boat Company, who work in conjunction with them in the service of the public, were also present as guests; altogether, above three hundred persons sat down to well-provided tables, and spent the evening in social merriment.

The whole was under the direction and management of Mr. Burney, the able superintendent of the City Steam-boat Company.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued directions that in future all log-books forwarded to Whitehall from ships that have returned to or arrived in port, after having made passages, shall be a faithful copy of the ship's log, and contain a tract chart, having marked thereon the winds experienced during the voyage; and further, that in steam vessels' log-books, at noon of each day, the amount of coal on board, the number of days it will last (judging from the average consumption), and the number of hours under steam during the last twenty-four hours, are to be inserted in a column to be taken from the space now used for denoting the true bearings and distance. In the log-books of vessels fitted with a screw propeller, if under steam, the word "steaming" is to be put at the termination of each watch. Printed forms of log-books may be used, provided they be in every respect a true copy of the ship's log.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSING STEAMER "HARRY."—The *Harry* steam-vessel, Lieutenant-commander Thomas A. Williams, about whose safety serious fears had been entertained, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday evening last. It appears that her voyage from the south-east coast of America, where she served as tender to the *Centaur*, flag-ship, Rear-Admiral Henderson, Commander-in-Chief on that station, was both long and dangerous. She left Rio on the 18th April, and Bahia on the 15th May, on her return to England, for the purpose of having some defects discovered in her boilers repaired. In consequence of those defects she did not reach Fayal until the 13th of July. For this long period of time the endeavour to get a sufficient force of steam caused a rapid consumption of coal, till at length the fuel was expended. Recourse was then had to the less valuable portions of the ship's stores, after which the cabin doors were taken down, and coal bags, mess tables, and stools, and at length what pitch and rosin there was on board, had all to be converted into fuel. When she reached Fayal, she had only half a tank of water on board, and all provisions were extremely scarce, although her officers and crew had been upon two-thirds the usual allowance for some period, and one-half for a short time, with only a pint of water a day per man. Much suffering was caused by thirst, and this must have been much greater, perhaps fatally so, had not Lieutenant Williams taken the precaution of economising the supply of water by saving the condensed steam, which he had collected regularly every ten hours, and had put into the water tanks. Nothing but the greatest exertions on the part of the officers and crew saved the *Harry* from destruction, and preserved their own lives. She has brought home some invalids from the station, four Kroomen (intended for St. Vincent, but which could not be reached), and two distressed British subjects.

BOTTOMLESS LIFE-BOAT.—The Portsmouth papers make mention of a model life-boat by Mr. Hoibrok, which is at present being exhibited in that place, and which they state is so constructed that every part of it can be made use of to save life in case of fire or of shipwreck. The boat is made of mahogany, 30 inches long, to represent one about 25 feet long; it is without a bottom, as a safeguard against capsizing; there is a rope netting to prevent any one from falling through, and also on the outside for others to cling to. After a storm is over, a waterproof bottom can be drawn over, and also a covering of the same kind placed over the head and other parts of the boat, and thus keep it warm and dry. The boat can be made in various parts, separately, or in a number of compartments, filled with barrels, and so placed as to give great strength to the sides. The stretchers, thwarts, masts, yards, flagstaff, &c., are all separate life-preservers, if thrown out, or the boat dashed to pieces; in fact, no part can sink. There are tanks on board, intended for food, clothing, compass, rockets, and many other things necessary; and even the mail bags cannot be lost if placed in these receptacles; and coffee can be boiled in a few minutes at the head of the boat, by a very ingeniously constructed kettle, with only a few chips; whilst the man at the helm can have a fire close to him. There are also two floats that will hold up in water about 100 persons in case the ship is sinking or on fire.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—By the new plan of naval retirement promulgated in an Admiralty order, dated June 25, 1852, it was decided to reduce the number of commanders on the active list to 450, to be effected by selecting 50 commanders to be captains, and placing these officers on reserved half-pay. Of the 50, twenty were to be selected in 1851, and ten in each succeeding year, until the number reaches 50, when the vacancies only will be filled up. By the same order the number of lieutenants were to be reduced by the promotion of 50 of that rank to be commanders, and placing them on the reserved half-pay list, by selection in the same proportion of numbers as above stated, annually, until the number on the active list will be reduced to a number not permanently exceeding 1200. The late Board of Admiralty, immediately preceding their resignation, promoted one-half of the number of commanders and lieutenants allowed for the present year, and the present Board have this day promoted and placed the remaining number to complete the 10 of each rank on the reserved half-pay list.

RIFLE MUSKETS.—The Commander-in-Chief desires that the rifle muskets now in course of supply to the troops—which it is proposed shall in the first instance be furnished at the rate of 100 stand for each regiment, and the arming of the recent augmentation of the infantry thereby be provided for—may be distributed in equal numbers among the companies of each regiment and depot, and placed in the hands of the best and most experienced marksmen. An arrangement has been entered into with the Ordnance department, by which the troops armed with these muskets will be placed in respect to practice ammunition on the same footing as rifle corps and allowed 90 rounds annually, two-thirds to be issued in the spring, and the remainder in the autumn. It being, however, very desirable that the practice with these improved arms should be extended beyond the individuals in whose possession they may in the first instance have been placed, the Ordnance department will be prepared to issue a further special and similar allowance to corps stationed in certain localities where there is ample range for practice, on requisitions forwarded through this department; but such additional portion must, in all cases, be deducted from the established annual supply of ordinary practice ammunition.

RAISING THE MILITIA.—On Saturday last orders were issued by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and by the Lords Lieutenant of other counties to their deputies to take immediate steps for raising the required number of men in their respective districts to serve in the militia to be embodied in accordance with the act passed in the last session of Parliament; and during the next week general Courts of Lieutenancy will be held in most of the counties throughout the kingdom to settle the preliminary matters. We believe the Lords Lieutenant have, in nearly every case, expressed their wishes that the deputies should use such means to induce the required number of men to come forward as volunteers, so as to anticipate the ballot, and prevent that inconvenient and unpleasant means from being adopted to raise the number of men required. The bounty for volunteers is £6, and £1 is to be paid on coming forward, and the other £5 by instalments. On Wednesday an inspection of a number of the enrolled Chelsea pensioners who had been selected by Colonel Tulloch, the military superintendent of the pensioners for their efficiency, took place before the colonel and medical staff, at the officers' quarters in Brompton-row, in order to ascertain their competency to drill recruits, as a preliminary movement to constituting the staff of the militia, and to the appointments of the most efficient and competent pensioners will have the preference; and, for this purpose the men so selected will be called out immediately for 21 days' drill previous to being appointed to the militia staff. Their pay during the period of drill will be 1s. 6d. per day, exclusive of pension, which they will receive besides. A similar process is being pursued in all the districts throughout the kingdom, and on Tuesday Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, of the Grenadier Guards, inspected a number of pensioners on Hampstead-heath, when several were approved of for service in the Royal Middlesex Militia.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY A COMRADE.—On Saturday night last a quarrel occurred between two privates, namely, Denis Ryal and William Savage, of the 17th Regiment, stationed in the Linnen-hall Barrack, Dublin, when Ryal stabbed Savage in the breast with his bayonet, and death immediately ensued. The dreadful act was perpetrated in one of the barrack-rooms. The cause of quarrel has not been ascertained. Ryal is in custody in the barrack.

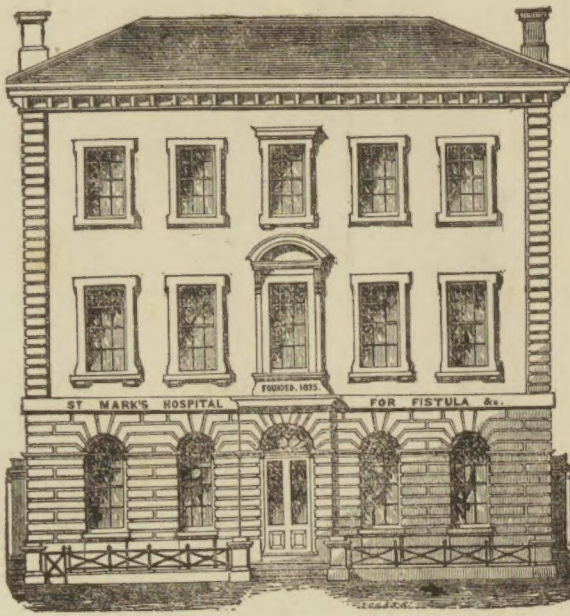
TEMPERATURE OF THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA BELOW THE GULF STREAM.—Lieutenant John Rodgers, in command of the United States coast survey hydrographic party off the Florida Reefs, states that in running soundings off the vicinity of Soldier Key, south of Cape Florida, to the depth of 116 fathoms, specimens of the bottom brought up retained a temperature of 58 deg., the surface water being 76 deg., and the air 81 deg.

The *Five Queen* steam-yacht, Lieutenant Mason, of the *Victory*, acting commander, proceeded to Kyde on Monday afternoon, and brought to off the pier, where she embarked her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, and her Royal Consort the Prince George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and took them to Portsmouth, with the Russian Imperial standard at her main, which the flag-ship *Victory* saluted. The illustrious visitors landed at the King's Stairs in the dockyard, where Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs and staff was in waiting to receive them, and proffered his carriage to convey them to the railway terminus at Landport, en route to London, leaving by the 2.15 P.M. train. Their Highnesses will return to the Isle of Wight in about a week.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

The first stone of this institution, one among the most needed and serviceable of the numerous charities which adorn the metropolis, was laid on Thursday last, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, President of the Hospital *ex officio*. Prior to the ceremony, the committee and officers of the institution, with their ladies, were entertained at the Mansion House with an elegant *déjeuner*. The Lord Mayor arrived at the site of the building, situated in the City-road, soon after two o'clock, and was received with loud cheers. Mr. Harker having obtained silence, the proceedings were opened by an appropriate prayer, composed and delivered by the Rev. George Taylor, honorary chaplain, after which his Lordship went through the usual form in a truly mason-like manner. A brass plate was deposited beneath the stone, on which is engraved—

St. Mark's Hospital. The first stone of this Charity, founded October, 1835, as the Infirmary for Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum, by Frederick Salmon, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, F.S.A., F.L.S., was laid by the Right Hon. William Hunter, Alderman, Lord Mayor of London, President, August 12, 1852. John Wallen, Architect.



ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, CITY-ROAD: THE FIRST STONE LAID ON THURSDAY LAST.

His Lordship subsequently addressed the assembly in a simple and heart-stirring manner, setting forth the benefits the charity had already conferred, in having relieved 7500 poor since its foundation. The new hospital will be constructed to receive fifty in-door patients, distributed through light and airy wards, containing not more than eight beds in each—an original plan, likely to be productive of a great increase of comfort to the sufferers. Before the company separated, three cheers were given for her Majesty the Queen; three for Prince Albert, a governor of the hospital; three for the success of the undertaking; and a similar number for the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the committee and officers of the institution.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

The first section of this important work was commenced with great ceremony on June 4, which will long be remembered by the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, and the county of Charlotte generally.

At nine o'clock the carriages, waggons, &c., with the directors, shareholders, and guests, drew up into line at the Court-House-square; and at half-past nine, the immense procession advanced, headed by the carriages of the Directors, in the leading one of which was displayed the Royal standard, and passed through Frederick, Water, Elizabeth, Queen, and Harriet-streets to the St. John-road; thence *via* Chamcook to the Frye-road; and, after a pleasant drive through the woods, the procession arrived at Bartlett's farm, ten miles from St. Andrew's, the place selected for commencing the works. The ground was tastefully decorated with flags; and a large number of people from St. Stephen and the neighbouring state of Maine, assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. At twelve o'clock, Colonel Murray, the Administrator of the Government of the province, accompanied by Mrs. Murray, arrived upon the ground, and was received by the directors and officers of the company, under a salute of thirteen guns. His Honour and Mrs. Murray were then escorted to the spot selected for turning the first turf, when the Rev. Dr. Alley offered up an appropriate prayer for the success of the great undertaking.

The contractor, Mr. Brookfield, was then formally introduced to Col. and Mrs. Murray, and had the honour of presenting to Mrs. Murray the spade and barrow to inaugurate the work. Mrs. Murray then gracefully raised the first turf, deposited it in the barrow, and tipped it at the end of the plank prepared for that purpose, as emblematical of the commencement of the stupendous work. A salute of 19 guns was then fired in honour of the occasion. In the absence of the President, who was unavoidably prevented from attending, the Hon. Col. Hatch proceeded on behalf of the Company to cut and turn a turf; and was followed by Alexander Light, Esq., the engineer, and John Brookfield, Esq., the contractor, in the same operation. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony Colonel Hatch addressed the meeting upon the advantages that must necessarily accrue from the connection of the great Atlantic by railroad with the great St. Lawrence and those inland seas stretching to the Far West. "It was a noble and magnificent scheme (said the hon. Colonel) to bring the products around the shores of this great sea to a point being the nearest on the waters of the inner Passamaquoddy, at St. Andrew's, to Quebec, and to exchange them with those brought from so populous and fertile a country as Canada." "The completion of the work," added Colonel Hatch, "would far out-run all present calculation in the good to proceed from it—in the immense trade—in linking the hearts of the inhabitants of the lower and upper provinces together—producing internal strength, union, and respect abroad; and, above all, to insure to them the continuance of the blessings of the British Constitution, which secured to all civil and religious liberty."

His Honor the Administrator of the Government then expressed the great pleasure which it afforded him to be present, and to have assisted at so interesting a ceremony.

Mr. Light and Mr. Brookfield next addressed the assemblage; Mr. Light observing that he had carefully examined and made surveys throughout the whole extent of the line, and had no hesitation in saying, there existed no difficulties of any importance, that the grades and curves were all particularly favourable, and that the general facilities for construction were all that could be desired.

"Success to the undertaking" was then drunk in champagne, amidst deafening cheers. "The health of her Majesty" was drunk; and "God save the Queen" was sung.

The company then retired to the Bower, where a cold collation was served.

EQUESTRIAN STATUETTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

The beautiful Statuette, engraved upon page 120, is one of the latest works modelled by the late Count D'Orsay. The Duke is represented on his charger in an easy and natural pose, and holding his reconnoitring glass in his hand. The likeness is very good, and the expression of the figure of the iron Duke is admirably given. The horse is beautifully modelled, and the work fully attests the taste of Count D'Orsay, and his skill in the manipulative portion.

This Statuette, which is sixteen inches in height, is placed on a black marble pedestal, eighteen inches in height, by twenty in width at the base; resting on the outer edges of which are lions in bronze.

The noble Duke has expressed himself much pleased with this work, and upon learning that other copies would be produced by subscription, his Grace, at once consented to patronise the undertaking. The Statuette may be seen at Mr. Walesby's picture-gallery, 5, Waterloo-place.

THE LATE COUNT D'ORSAY.

(With a Portrait from a Drawing on Stone, by R. J. Lane, A.R.A., published by Mitchell, Old Bond-street.)

With Alfred Comte D'Orsay there has died a remarkable man, and ended a strange career.

He was never what is called a public character, and yet he possessed a European reputation. He never came openly into the lists as artist, author, or diplomatist, yet all who knew him were never tired of lauding his brilliant faculties for all these three departments of intellectual exertion. He lived a fated, semi-mysterious life. He was at war with society, yet society in its most brilliant items delighted in his converse.

He outraged popular opinion; yet popular curiosity hunted him, and popular admiration paid him a sort of grotesque honour, sometimes speaking of him with a naïve adoration as a species of incarnate Apollo Belvidere, and then making him the hero of fantastic orgies, so wild and strange, that *gobemoucherie* loved them from its heart. The story of D'Orsay's life is the tale of the mutual influence of two minds. Think it over, and it stands forth a strange romance of affection and infatuation—of the nicest susceptibility to one class of mental influences—of the sternest obduracy to another. A great career was broken—all social usages were set at naught—all ordinary paths of ambition were forsown in obedience to the sway of one female mind. Beneath its domination a life of semi-exile—yet in its sphere full of delicious influence exerted upon the most susceptible of minds—a life of the studio, of the garden, and of the *salon*—was led for years and years in the midst of every object of refinement and art; the inhabitants of the secluded sphere careless of the world's judgment of its ways, but visited in their retirement by the world's most brilliant and dainty spirits. D'Orsay, whose life was not only a study but a romance, will probably yet point many a moral and adorn many a tale. Endowed with the finest gifts of person, the most brilliant powers of conversation, and an instinct for art, which led him to revel in its every branch; he was also a man of the kindest mind and most amiable impulses, besides being blessed with an amount of fine sense and strong judgment rarely conjoined with the delicate appreciation of the arts. Yet with all his common-sense and power of judgment of the rule of conduct, and all his affectionate sympathies and longings, he could commit a life-long outrage upon affection, and support a life-long deviation from the paths of policy and propriety. Who shall reconcile these mysteries of character, or find the clue to this strange riddle of life? Had it been the conception of a novelist, it would have been pronounced brilliant and mean; captivating and repulsive; and its brilliancy and its meanness equally false. Critics would have proved its moral impossibility and its intellectual monstrosity; and so the romance of "The Comte d'Orsay" would take its place with the Vivian Greys and the Cecils of the age.

As yet the materials for a biographic account of the departed are exceedingly scanty. His life, when it is written, will be one of sensation; one of character, the subjective analysis of a peculiarly-constituted and peculiarly-placed mind. It is known that, in his early days, he kept a diary. Lord Byron's mention of it in his own journal seems to have been the first forged link of the chain which connected D'Orsay with literature and art. Is this still extant? and, furthermore, has it since been carried on? Are there posthumous papers left throwing light on what the world only dimly and very partially knows? If there be not, then the departed will remain what he is—a puzzle and a secret.

We know that Alfred D'Orsay was born at Paris, in 1798, that his father was a stern and chivalrous soldier of the empire, and like Murat, a *beau sabreur*. He bequeathed manly beauty to his son and great loveliness to his son's only sister, now a duchess, bearing one of the grand historic names of France; but, besides their physical and mental gifts, they were left no inheritance. The boy was destined for the army. The girl—when still a girl—became the Duchesse de Grammont, a word at which the mind instinctively leaps to the times of the Fronde, in France, and to the second Charles's Court in England, as seen through the medium of those "Memoirs" which are for ever identified with the title of the house.

Very early in life young D'Orsay was in England; his visit was but for a season, but he became its lion, totally eclipsing, for the time, the standard and indigenous dandies—the Brummels, the Alvanleys, and the other mere dressers of the day. Then it was he wrote the journal which Byron characterised as "a very extraordinary production," and wondered how its author could "have penetrated *not* the fact, but the mystery of the English ennui." It is quite possible that later in life the Count entertained very different opinions on the subject. Relinquishing, however, the gaieties of his London life, Count D'Orsay entered a French cavalry regiment. It lay at Valence. The mess was held at a principal hotel; and here the young Lieutenant met the arbitress of his life and his fate. He became acquainted with the Count and Countess of Blessington then journeying into Italy. D'Orsay appears to have been at once spell-bound by the influence of the lady. She was then in the height of her fascinating powers—a lovely woman, of brilliant talents and bewitching manners, and the young Frenchman flung his life at her feet. The Blessingtons were going to Italy. His regiment was under orders for Spain. He braved all puns and all taunts, left his standard, and accompanied his charmer. The successive incidents of the melancholy story, of the marriage and the separation, need not be dwelt upon. Merely mentioning, then, that Lord Blessington died in Paris in 1827, we turn to London, and find his widow with Count D'Orsay installed in rich semi-retirement in Gore House. Need we recall that life of what we may term shaded brilliancy? Need we revive again the popular admiration of the person and the dress of the *arbitre elegantissime* of the day? Need we dwell upon the sensation which his faultless "turn out," used to create in the Ladies' Mile, or bring back, to smile at, the absurd stories of how he got his coats, his hats, and boots? We prefer dwelling for a moment upon the social and friendly qualities of the man; upon his fast expanding taste for literature and the arts, upon the brilliant evenings at Gore House, when, surrounded by the first notabilities of the age, political, literary, and artistic, the Count was still the conversational star; shining, however, as much by his consummate grace and tact of manner, and his kindly and sympathetic address, as by the glitter of his more purely intellectual accomplishments. Of late years he became more and more retired, and more devoted to art. His outline portraits appeared graceful and happy. His statuettes were perfect in their character, and the delicacy of their conception and execution. One of the best and best known is engraved on the following page. He exhibited in many institutions, and soared to high and successful art.

Then came the thunder of the falling Provisional Government of France, and the speedy accession to the supreme power of a French exile, who in other days had found all but a home in the lavish hospitalities of Gore House. Louis Napoleon had been one of D'Orsay's fastest friends, and D'Orsay, as was natural, followed his fortunes. But the proud independence of the Count's character, which would take no help, except as earned remuneration; his honestly expressed disapprobation of the President's iron despotism; and the earnestness of his efforts to mitigate the stroke of the *coup d'état*, brought about a coolness between the former friends. D'Orsay retreated upon art; but illness conquered him even in his last stronghold. Lady Blessington, before that time, lay in the parish church of Chambourcy, the burial-place of the De Grammonts, and Count D'Orsay was at one period—before the slow-coming sympathies of the President had made him Director of the Fine Arts—reduced to live in his roof-lighted studio, and to work sternly amid mental distress and physical privation. His great friend at the Elysée took his time ere the dictatorship was forthcoming, but in the meantime the full artistic voice of Paris was poured out in sympathy and in condolence.

The disease under which Count D'Orsay was struggling was one of the spine. It produced continuous and severe agony, but an artist friend

(Continued on page 120.)

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THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—A special petty session has been recently convened at the Court-house, Stockport, by Mr. Edmund Howard Sykes, Esq., the local magistrate, for the purpose of settling the claims of the hundred of Macclesfield, and Mr. John Collier Harter of Broughton, High Constable of the hundred of Salford, for the purpose of assessing the amount of compensation (under £30) to be paid to certain claimants for damage sustained to their property during the late riots in Stockport and Heaton Norris. The Court consisted of the Mayor of Stockport (Mr. John Boothroyd), Mr. Thomas Walmesley, the town clerk, and the clerk to the magistrates. The claimants were all put to their oath, and the damage claimed, with a few exceptions, were allowed in full. The amount awarded is about £300, in sums varying from £1 to £20. Five cases were adjourned.

At a fair held recently in Wiltshire, where labourers are hired, there was a great scarcity of them; in fact, not one-half equal to the demand.

There has been a brisk demand for Dock Shares, owing to the large outward trade, and East and West India Stock has risen £3; London, £1 10s.; and St. Katharine, £4. Commercial has been done at 165; East and West India, 169, ex div.; London, 132½, ex div.; and St. Katharine, 94 to 95, ex div.

year of this age.—On the 2d inst., Mrs Rawlings, of Dunsmuir-hill, purr y, in the 63d year of her age.—On the 6th inst., Lady Chernside, wife of Sir Robert A Chernside, M.D. of K.C.H.—On the 10th inst., at her residence, no. 91, Cannon-street, John Coleman, Esq. in his 69th year, deeply agrieved.—At 8 o'clk, at 7, Bern's-placc, Lincoln's-inn fields, aged 25, Eliza Ann, the beloved wife of Mr B Stephens, jun.



THE LATE COUNT D'ORSAY.

(Continued from page 118.)

writes from Paris that, even amid its paroxysms, the sufferer could support conversation with admirable courage and finely-acted *bonhomie*. The writer adds, "If a tithe of the artists who beset his studio, to request favours, attend his funeral, we shall indeed require a monster train." Since, then, the last honours have been paid to the deceased. His beautiful and accomplished sister, and her husband, the Duke de Grammont, charged themselves with the final duties. To them Alfred D'Orsay was ever a loved relative, and it is said that in grief and bitterness of spirit he lately exclaimed that only their affection reconciled him to his "expatriation" from England. He had come to regard our country with another eye than that of the flippant young Frenchman prompt to fathom our *ennui* and its causes. He knew us better, and regretted us the more.

Alfred Count D'Orsay lies not far removed from the remains of the woman who ruled his destinies. In the churchyard of Chambourcy there rises a marble memorial. D'Orsay himself designed its proportions. On either side is a sarcophagus, surmounted by a tablet of white marble. The one is the grave of the Countess of Blessington—the other of the Count Alfred D'Orsay.

DEATH OF TONY JOHANNOT.

DEATH has been busy in the realms of art of late. The members of that band of choice spirits who adorned the splendid artistic epoch of Louis Philippe, are fast disappearing. Pradier has sunk into his grave. Death has carried off another of the most eminent French sculptors, Feuchères, who died in Paris, only two days after Pradier; and on Saturday last,

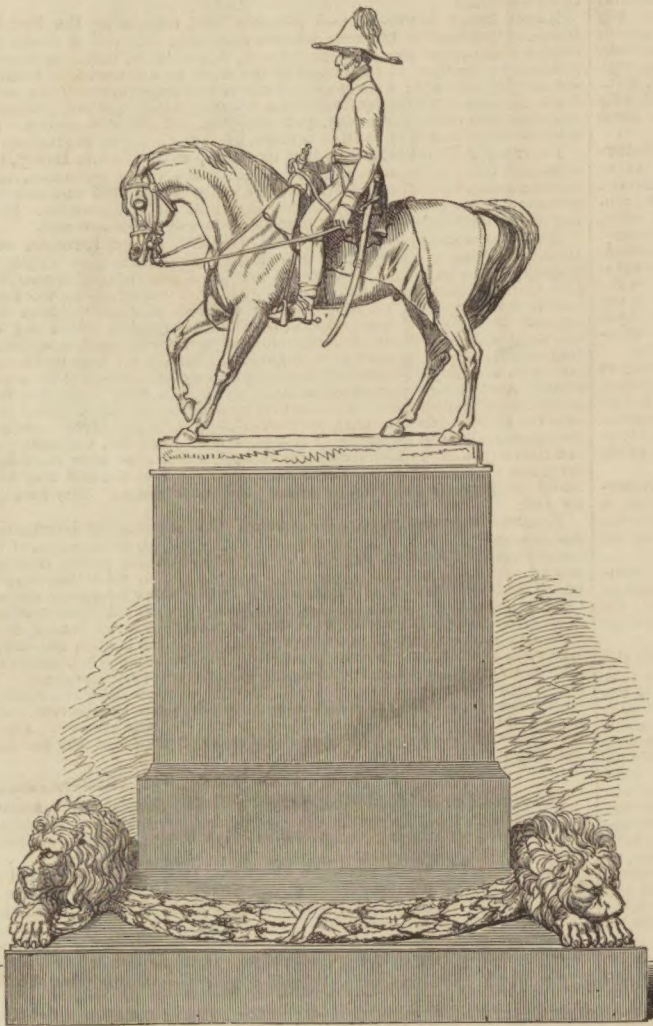
whilst the remains of Count D'Orsay were being laid in their earthly resting-place, the funeral obsequies of Tony Johannot were performed in the cemetery of Montmartre by M. Coquerel, junior, the Protestant clergyman, in the presence of MM. Henry Monnier, E. Isabey, Diaz, Picot, Roqueplan, Perignon, Décaisne, L'Haridon, Derval, and other artists, friends of the deceased.

Tony Johannot was born at Offenbach in 1803, and devoted the earlier years of his life to the study of botany and music. He first became known by a picture, representing a woman giving drink to a soldier, which was exhibited in the Louvre in 1831, and at once established his reputation as an artist.

It was not by his painting, however, that he acquired his highest fame. His engravings on steel have placed him in the first rank of European artists: his illustrations of the works of Byron, Scott, Molière, Cervantes, &c., are *chefs-d'œuvre* universally known.

This eminent artist died in straitened circumstances: his end was sudden and affecting. On the 4th inst., after spending a cheerful afternoon at home with a party of friends, he went to the "cercle of Choiseul." On returning to his house he was seized with apoplexy, and, after lingering for a few hours, he breathed his last.

All the resources of medical art proved ineffectual, and his friends received at the same moment the intelligence of his illness and its fatal termination. His last thoughts, even in the agonies of death, were directed to his favourite art. "My picture will never be finished," said he, alluding to his "Ruth and Boaz," which he had on the day before his death so tenderly sketched. There can be nothing, in fact, more masterly than the treatment of the patriarch; nothing so touching, so chaste,



STATUETTE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.



THE LATE TONY JOHANNOT.

so tasteful, as the attitude of the gentle daughter of Israel, who reverently bows before the aged man—

Clasp'd by the golden light of morn,
Like the sweetheart of the sun,
Who many a glowing kiss had won.

Near to this lovely sketch, on an easel, may still be seen some fresh and recent outlines which the great artist had intended as a fellow to another of his celebrated pictures, the "Episode de Pillage sous François I.," which was so warmly admired last year on its re-exhibition at the Louvre. The fortunate possessor of this picture is the Count de la Riboussière.

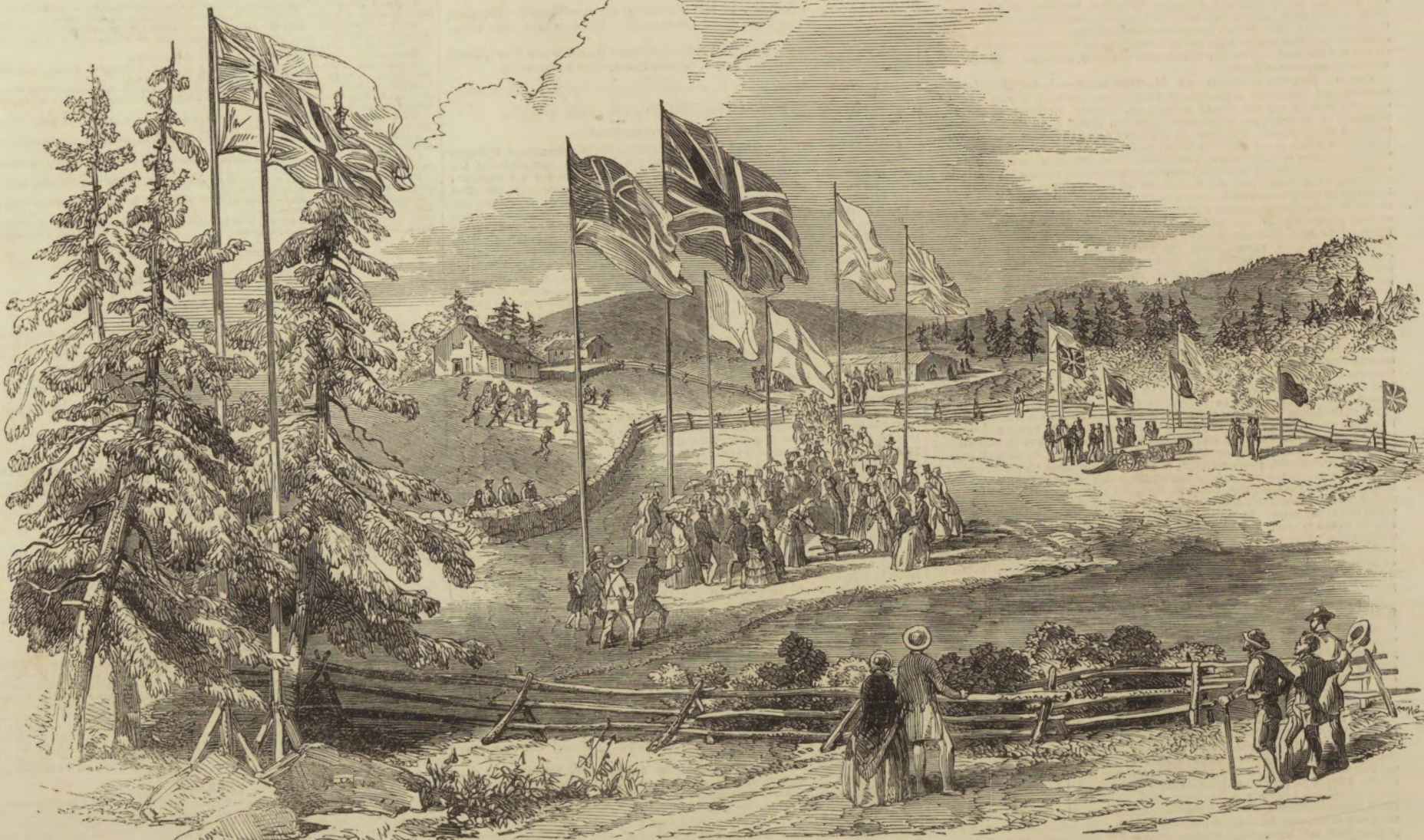
It was by religiously devoting himself to his favourite art (as his almost equally celebrated brother had done before him) that Tony Johannot hastened the fatal crisis which so suddenly paralysed his hand. A few days before his death he said to some of his intimate friends, alluding to the next exhibition, that he should not, on that occasion, allow himself to be forgotten, "as he had done for the last few years."

The death of this eminent man is a great loss to the literature of France and Europe. Poets and historians always found in him an able interpreter of their most eloquent conceptions, a rival in grace and imagination, if he did not surpass them all in depth and harmony.

Not only was Tony Johannot a great artist—he was something better—he was a good man, and may be held up as a model to the rising genius of France and other countries, to show the possibility of uniting the purely artistic life with the high and in every way respectable qualities which adorn a private existence, and which ought to be still more eminently the characteristic of the greatest artists than of others less exalted. Who, in fact, will not preserve a deep remembrance of the urbanity, trustworthiness, and modesty, of Tony Johannot?

On the very eve of this lamented event, when painting the chaste episode from the Book of Truth, his thoughts, no doubt, rose up towards Him who is an imperishable light for those whose genius is the manifestation of Himself on this earth.

Tony Johannot was, at the time of his death, in his 49th year.



COMMENCEMENT OF THE ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—(SEE PAGE 118.)